

SUBMARINES' DAY'S TOLL OF BRITISH SHIPS 20,000 TONS

Mostly Small Vessels; Several Men are Killed Or Missing

FRIENDLY TO U.S.

Says Zimmermann; Germany Understands Reason For Wilson's Action

ASKS RECIPROCITY

Looks to Americans to Appreciate Why Ruthlessness Adopted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 19.—The British steamers Lady Ann (1,016 tons), Marie Leonhardt (1,466 tons), Marion Dawson (2,300 tons), Queenswood (2,701 tons), Rosendalen (2,543 tons), Valdes (2,333 tons) and two small craft have been sunk, a total, including the Bobby Line s.s. Worcester, of about 20,000 tons. A number of men have been killed or are missing.

Not Hostile, Says Zimmermann

New York, February 19.—Herr von Zimmermann, the German Foreign Secretary, is quoted by the Overseas News Agency, according to a despatch from Berlin, as follows:

"Germany has been one of those countries which have been on friendly terms with the United States since the time of the latter's independence. It is pleasant to observe that President Wilson in his speech announcing America's severance of her diplomatic relations with Germany, did not use any terms which convey a hostile feeling against Germany. We Germans hold no hostile spirit toward the United States. As we understand to some extent the reason why the United States has taken such a course against Germany, we hope that the Americans, too, will understand in the same degree why Germany has had to adopt her new submarine policy."—A.M.H.

Pan-American Conference

New York, February 19.—A Pan-American conference has been called for a discussion of the course to be taken by the nations of North and South America against the new German submarine policy.

The Government of Cuba has notified Germany that Cuba cannot acquiesce in the new submarine policy.

A London despatch says that the Kaiser has called an important conference to discuss whether it will not be possible to make alterations in the submarine plans of Germany to provide a basis for negotiations with neutral nations.

The British Navy has put into use new measures of defense against submarines, and as a result the activities of the submarines have become less effective.

CAN RELY ON PORTUGAL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Lisbon, February 19.—In the Chamber, yesterday, the Minister of Finance, Senhor Costa, declared that the Allies could rely on Portugal's efforts and sacrifices in the war.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

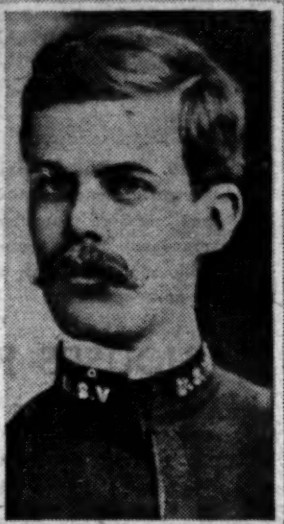
For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Feb. 22
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava... Feb. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Feb. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Feb. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Feb. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Mar. 1
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Mar. 1
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela... Mar. 4
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Mar. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 11
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Russia Mar. 17

For Europe:—

Per M.M. s.s. Cordillere Feb. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Feb. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Mar. 4
The American mail is due here on or about today, per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru.

Grandson of Grant To Fight in France



CAPT. A. SARTORIS.

Paris, Jan. 15.—Algeron Sartoris, grandson of Ulysses S. Grant, has enlisted in the Foreign Legion and is now training at Levallois-Perret.

Algeron Sartoris is the son of Nellie Grant Sartoris and nephew of General Frederick Dent Grant. He is forty-two years old. In the Spanish-American war Sartoris saw active service in the Philippines, and rose from lieutenant to captain. In 1908 he was appointed, chiefly through the good offices of Theodore Roosevelt, secretary to the American Legation in Guatemala. This post he relinquished after a year's service. He married, in 1904, Mlle. Germaine Cecil Noufflard, of Paris.

Bill Before the Duma For R. 100,000,000 To Build Merchantmen

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 19.—In the Duma, the Minister of Industry will introduce a Bill providing for advances by the Government to the amount of 100,000,000 Roubles to build merchantmen.

Results of Pile-Driving Tests in Whangpoo Told

Mr. E. W. Jonson Describes Experimental Work of Conservancy Board

The results of pile-driving tests in the Whangpoo foreshore at Shanghai were discussed at a meeting of the Engineering Society yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. W. Jonson being the speaker. The tests were made by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board with the view of obtaining some satisfactory data regarding the supporting capacity of Shanghai ground.

The tests, which were made in five different places, were fully described by the author and diagrams illustrating the penetration during driving and the settlement of the piles during the tests were also submitted. All the piles were of reinforced concrete and the results of the different tests agree fairly well with one another.

Before any piles were driven, borings were taken to find out the nature of the soil through which the piles would go, and all showed a top layer of soft silt distinctly different from the ground below, but the soil on the Pootung side of the river contains a certain amount of sand while that on the Shanghai side is almost pure clay or mud; this fact had considerable influence on the results.

Mr. Jonson discussed the question of determining the safe loading of piles and mentioned how the different ideas concerning this factor varied, due, probably, to the fact that they were confused with the usual conception of the factor of safety for building materials. He pointed out that a settlement of a structure gave no indication of danger, provided it was even and kept within certain bounds, and showed by a diagram the effect of an intermittent load and how it increased the settlement.

Comparing the safe loads arrived at by the tests with others made in Shanghai, there seemed to be a very close agreement, but as regards formulae for calculating the safe carrying capacity of piles, he theoretically deduced or empirically formed, they seem to have no exact application to the Shanghai soil. The author compared the usual three formulae with results of the tests and found they deviated by more than fifty per cent.

In conclusion, the author said that piles developed on the principle of big periphery might prove more economical, especially for large piles.

£700,000,000 in New Money Results From British Loan; £600,000,000 Was the Aim

Bonar Law Says Drastic Restrictions of Imports to Be Enforced; Will Hit Allies and Dominions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 19.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that at least £700,000,000 of new money has been subscribed to the war loan, excluding contributions from banks.

The Chancellor added that it was desirable to avoid direct contributions from the banks. When he asked, weeks ago, what amount of new money would constitute the loan a success, they replied £600,000,000.

He announced that the Government has decided on very drastic restrictions of imports, which would affect the Allies and the Dominions and promised a statement on the subject on the 22nd.

Urge More Restrictions

With reference to the above and urging more restrictions on the importation of luxuries, the Daily Chronicle recently said:

"Whether the German submarine campaign can be more reckless or more ruthless than it has been in the past or not, the exigencies of war require that all ships available for the service of ourselves and our allies should be used for the transport of food and other necessities and that space should not be wasted on unnecessary luxuries. It is possible that considerable extension may be given in future to the restriction of imports."

"The need of reserving all tonnage possible for what is necessary is so obvious that it calls for little argument. When we know that our need for wheat and other food stuffs, munitions and the other apparatus

of war must be supplied it is absurd to waste tonnage on luxuries.

"That such an extension of the restriction of imports will affect the interests of the Allies and neutrals is certain. The interests of the Allies are one. There is a common cause for which all fight and suffer. We must prosecute the war with all our strength; we must do everything contributing to victory and avoid doing anything hindering or weakening our effort to that end.

"The measures which may be necessary to restrict our imports would not be selfish. The tonnage released from the carriage of luxuries would be freed to the advantage of our allies as well as ourselves. Neutrals will suffer loss if their manufactures are no longer exported to this country. Our justification is complete.

"We and not the neutrals must judge of our own necessities and interests in the war that we are waging. We cannot be expected for the sake of neutrals to provide shipping to convey the manufactures of other articles of luxury which it is against our interest to import and neutrals have an interest in our shipping which contributes to their needs. But if neutrals complain of our restriction, what do they think of Germany which declared war on the world?"

In an editorial article commenting on the above the Daily Telegraph says:

"If any restrictions do our allies or friendly neutrals an injury it would be regrettable, but in cases of urgent necessity there is sometimes no alternative and in all essential articles food will be as in the case of raw material, be necessary for our exports. We are anxious to import as freely as possible."

Great Britain Removes Norway Coal Embargo

Has Now Received Undertaking That No More Pyrites Shall Be Exported To Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, February 19.—It is officially announced that the restriction on the export of coal from England to Norway has been abolished, in view of Norway undertaking not to export pyrites to Germany.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE AGENDA IS LEFT OPEN

Government Won't Interfere At All; Parliament To Discuss Ireland

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 19.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that the subjects for discussion at the Imperial War Council would not be decided until the over-seas representatives had arrived. The Government would not interfere with anything the Council desired to discuss. The question of the administration of Ireland was a matter for the Imperial Parliament.

Approve a Two-House Parliament for China

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, February 20.—At yesterday's sitting of the Constitution Conference, a motion was carried to refer Article 21, mentioned on the 18th, to a committee for re-examination. The galleries were then cleared and the sitting converted into an examination meeting.

It is understood that, after a number of lengthy speeches, advocating the one-house and two-house systems, the original clause, providing for the latter, was approved by over a two-thirds majority. The sitting was then converted again into an ordinary Constitution Conference, but there was no longer a quorum present and the meeting adjourned.

Cantonese Appointed Commissioner Here

Chu Chao-hsin Is To Succeed Yang Tchong; To Leave Peking Today

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, February 20.—Chu Chao-hsin, who is a Cantonese, had a farewell audience with President Li Yuan-hung, yesterday. He leaves for Shanghai tomorrow, to take up the post of Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

A CHINESE SYSTEM OF SHORTHAND INVENTED

K. V. Dzong Claims It Can Be Used In Conjunction With Chinese Typewriter

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

A system of Chinese shorthand has been invented by Mr. K. V. Dzong, a native of Shanghai. The whole system contains but 39 signs, of which 15 are vowels and 24 consonants, and yet the inventor claims that every Chinese character can be indicated while a speed equal to that of most English systems—that is, 150 words a minute—can be obtained. He says that the course can be mastered as readily as any and can be used in conjunction with the newly invented Chinese typewriter.

The value of such a system of writing in Chinese can not be over-estimated because of the great number of characters in the Chinese alphabet and not only that but they cannot be written rapidly owing to their complicated construction.

Mr. Dzong acquired his English shorthand through an American correspondence course and is planning to open a Chinese Correspondence School of shorthand with headquarters in Shanghai.

Haig's Raiders Wreck Souchez Mine Shaft

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 19.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: We carried out a successful raid south of Souchez, blew up a mine-shaft and destroyed several occupied dug-outs.

Duke d'Aosta May Rule Greece



Duke and Duchess d'Aosta

According to reports from Rome, the Duke and Duchess d'Aosta are to be placed upon the throne of Greece by the Entente Allies, driving King Constantine into exile. Constantine has been a thorn in the side of the Allies ever since Allied troops were landed at Salonica. It is said that in exchange for placing the Duke d'Aosta, who is relative of the King of Italy, on the throne of Greece, Italy has agreed to land a large army in the Balkans to aid in the coming Allied Balkan offensive.

Roosevelt to take 200,000 To Europe if War's Begun

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, February 19.—The New York World learns, on excellent authority, that, in case of a war between Germany and America, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will raise an expeditionary force to proceed to Europe, estimated at 200,000 strong, for service under the Entente.

LOCAL CONSCRIPTION IN COLONIES IS DISCUSSED

Government Not Prepared To Adopt Any Further Change At Present

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 19.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated that the Government is anxiously considering the question of compulsory local military service for European British subjects in the Crown Colonies in which compulsory service does not exist, but it is not prepared to adopt any further change at present.

Activity of Artillery Is Mutual on Meuse

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 19.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: There has been a fairly lively artillery duel on both banks of the Meuse, especially in the region of Bezonvaux and Hill 304. The communique this evening reported: There have been lively artillery actions in the sectors of Avocourt, Pepper Hill and Bezonvaux. The French destructively bombarded the enemy's organizations north of Damloup.

Japan Harbor Experts Coming to Shanghai

Tokio, February 19.—Mr. Kunitomo, an official of the Harbor Office of Yokohama, and Mr. Fukuda, an official of the Harbor Office of Kobe, have been ordered to proceed to Shanghai.

BOMB BOULOGNE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 19.—An official communique reports: On the night of the 17th, a Zeppelin flew over the French coast, from the Straits of Dover to the suburbs of Boulogne and threw down several bombs, without any result.

MORE HEAVY FIGHTING ON THE TURKISH FRONT

British Capture Two Leading Lines, But Relinquish Them; Progress at Shumran

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 19.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports: We occupied two front lines of 350 and 540 yards respectively at Sannai-Yat. The enemy launched two heavy counter-attacks.

The first was repulsed, but the other was partially successful, forcing back our right to our original line. Our left was withdrawn at dusk.

We have made further progress westward of Shumran Bend.

RUSSIAN AIRMEN BUSY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, February 17.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated February 15, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—Our airmen dropped bombs on the station of Povurak, east of Kovel and on depots north of the station. German aeroplanes dropped bombs on the station of Rodenpolis, east of Riga, on the borough of Livenhof, near Friedrichstadt, on the town of Vileika, the village of Svatitsa north of Lake Vygonovskoe, south of the borough of Kiselin, the station of Radzivilov and on the region south of Brody.

In the Riga region, south of Friedrichstadt and west of Dvinsk, three enemy aeroplanes, shelled by our artillery, were forced to descend in their lines. East of Kovel one of our airmen, Captain Kostizky, had six encounters with German aeroplanes. The French aviator Revolitoiss fell a German aeroplane, which fell in our lines south-west of Byrlata. The German airmen were killed.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 48.7 and the minimum 21.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 42.3 and 38.1.

IF AMERICA FIGHTS SINO-GERMAN BREAK FOLLOWS SAME DAY

Decision Definitely Come To at Meeting of Cabinet in Peking

CLASH INEVITABLE

Dr. Koo Cables From Washington; Situation Too Tense to Last

ALL BACK WILSON

President Is Accorded The Solid Support of Congress and Press

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, February 20.—Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister to Washington, reports that there is intense tension between Germany and America, as the former will not modify her new submarine warfare policy, while the latter refuses to withdraw from the stand taken. President Wilson is supported solidly by the Press and Congress.

The armed guards have been increased at the docks, navy yards and Government offices, in addition to considerable movements of troops and warships. The situation is so tense that war seems inevitable.

If war be declared by the United States against Germany in the morning, China will sever diplomatic relations with Germany in the afternoon, this decision having been reached by the Cabinet.

China to Be Lenient In Treatment of Germans

The Sinwanpao reports:—Dr. Morrison, Mr. Willoughby and Dr. Ariga, the foreign advisers to the Office of the President, have jointly sent in a memorandum detailing the benefits to China by severing diplomatic relations with Germany and the difficulty of remaining as a third power. They have also detailed the measures to be taken in case of war and the plans for the war and the position of China and all the rights of China, etc. The President has sent the memorandum to the Cabinet for reference.

The Peking Government has negotiated with all the friendly powers on the proposal to revise the tariff declaring that the proposal is only a desire and not the condition of having China join the side of the Entente. Three powers have replied to the proposal. The British Government has replied to the effect that it is quite in favor of the proposal but it must consult first with the powers allied economically before making any definite reply.

The French Government has expressed its support.

The Japanese Government has indicated that a reply will be sent after the Japanese Cabinet has met and decided the matter.

The Sinwanpao reports:—At the Cabinet conference the measures to deal with Germans after China has declared the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany were decided. The measures will be very lenient. The German Minister and officials of the German Legation, and German Consulates, as well as those engaged in semi-official German news agencies will be ordered to leave China but the missionaries, business men and those who are in government offices who are not treaty bound will not be deported.

The Germans employed in the Maritime Customs, Salt Gabelle and railways will be disengaged when the rupture is declared. It is proposed to have a committee in the Walchiaopu in which each legation will have a deputy by which organ the measures to fill up the vacancies caused by the dismissal of Germans will be studied.

The Kuoshipao reports:—The Peking Government has decided to declare the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany after two weeks from the date of the protest but whether China will join the side of the Entente powers is not decided as yet.

TEUTONS FEVERISHLY PREPARE FOR SPRING

Making Ready to Force a Decisive Battle on Land, According to Reports

Petrograd, February 13.—The Central Powers are feverishly making preparations for the campaigns of the spring, according to reports received here from all over Europe. New corps are being organized, large movements of troops are taking place and reservist forces are being called out. There is every indication that the Central Powers are determined to force a decision on land in this spring and summer campaign.

The number of troops expected to take part in the coming spring campaigns, including Turks and Bulgarians, will be 385 divisions, against 370 divisions at the beginning of last year, and the new total will be increased to 400 divisions, with the total number of 6,000,000 officers and men, Polish troops not included. But considered from the standard of the training the new recruits have been receiving, the enemy forces in the forthcoming spring campaigns will be far inferior to their forces in the last spring.

It is expected that 132 divisions will be arranged along the front of 650 Russian miles in France; 164 divisions along the Russian front line of 1,650 Russian miles. 30 divisions along the Italian line of 350 Russian miles; 20 divisions along the Salonica line; and 27 divisions in Caucasus and Turkey.—*Nicht-Nicht.*

Prisoners Educated Men

Petrograd, February 13.—The majority of the prisoners captured lately on the Russian southwestern front are educated men, who, prior to the war occupied prominent social positions. All bear witness that they were several times called to the colors and again released, eventually receiving their billets in the armies in the rear.

When the operations were commenced against Rumania they were sent to the front, their posts in the rear being occupied by women.

The prisoners say that a belief in a speedy end to the war is rife in the German army, where there is a universal desire to return home for the harvest season. Otherwise it is feared that both Austria and Germany will face the menace of famine.

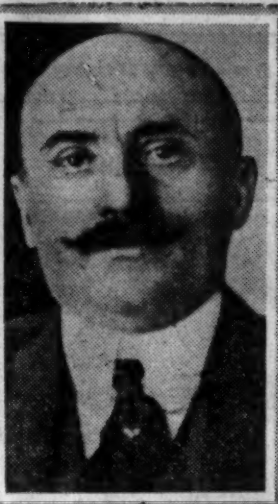
Obituary

Sir Benjamin Franklin
Reuter's Service
London, February 19.—The death is announced of Surgeon-General Sir Benjamin Franklin.

SUN SUBMITS ACCOUNT

Peking, February 20.—It is understood that Dr. Sun Yat-sen has submitted a detailed account of his claims for a refund of the sums spent in the Revolution, which the Ministry of Finance has referred to the Cabinet for consideration.

Withdraw Passport Of Former French Premier



M. JOSEPH CAILLAUX

Paris, January 18.—M. Joseph Caillaux, the former French Premier, has had his diplomatic passport withdrawn by the French government and is thereby restrained from travelling freely in Allied and neutral countries. It is said that this action was taken because of suspicion that M. Caillaux went to Rome recently to plot a separate peace whereby France and Italy were to make peace with Germany, deserting Great Britain, Russia and the other Allies. M. Caillaux cannot even travel freely about Paris, where anyone without a special passport is taken into custody.

Fined Over \$40,000 For Absinthe Sale

Paris, January 14.—The Cafe Mollard, one of the principal of its kind in Paris, opposite the St. Lazare railway terminus, has been ordered closed and the proprietor, Louis Mollard, fined more than \$40,000 for selling almost 1,000 bottles of absinthe, in violation of the law prohibiting the sale of this liquor. M. Mollard is charged with having sold absinthe at \$2 a bottle under the name "elixir."

AMERICAN WOMAN'S CLUB

An Afternoon of Music
Attracted by the excellent program which had been advertised for the musical afternoon of the American Woman's Club, yesterday, a full attendance of members assembled in the club-room at the Palace Hotel, the company being augmented by a number of their men friends, amongst whom was Consul-General Sammons.

There was not a single item which did not deserve the very generous applause which all received and, though the season is getting late, the members will not regret another such program being arranged. On behalf of the audience, the President warmly thanked the contributors.

The program was as follows:
Duet for two pianos.
"Sonata in c Major"....Mozart.

Grieg.
Mmes. Taylor and Sartz.

Songs.
(a) "April Morn".....Batten.
(b) "Love's Echo".....Newton.

Mrs. A. S. Allan.
Recitation.
"King Robert of Sicily"....Long-fellow.

Music by R. S. Cole.
Mrs. J. J. Connell.

Songs.
(a) "Through the Sunny Garden".....Quilter.
(b) "Slave Song".....Teresa del Riego.

Mrs. H. D. Rodger.
Violin Solo.
"Hofre Katl".....Hubay.

Miss Jansen.
Songs.
(a) "Daybreak".....Daniels.
(b) "Boat Song".....Harriet Ware.

(c) "Beloved, it is Morn".....Florence Aylward.
Mrs. R. M. Bradley.

At the piano, Miss Jansen; organ, Miss Darnell.

A vote of sympathy with Mrs. J. R. Hykes and her family, in her serious illness, was passed.

The tea hostesses for the afternoon were Mrs. L. Street and Mrs. A. Blechyn, assisted by Mrs. Bryant, Mrs. Emburger, Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Overton, Mrs. Sartz, Mrs. Webb and Miss Smith.

MUTINY IN HUPEH

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Peking, February 20.—The Chinese newspapers report that the troops at Hwingshanhsien, in Hupeh, mutinied on the 15th and raided the neighboring villages. The Tsuchun has dispatched troops to suppress the outbreak.

News Brevities

The Swedish Postal Administration at Stockholm has notified the local Chinese Post Office that 5 bags of mail for China, carried by the s.s. Ingeborg, which left Leith on January 8 for Gothenburg, have been sunk.

Mr. Elly Widler, of Widler and Co., Chungking, who has been making a business visit to Shanghai, left for Chungking, last night.

All Irishmen are invited to be present at the annual general meeting of St. Patrick's Society at the Palace Hotel at 6 p.m. today.

The Club Social, 21 North Szechuen Road, was the scene of another social gathering last night, a dance being held to celebrate the last day of the Carnival. The Tuna Portuguesa string band, who were invited to render selections, again marched through the Hongkew streets followed by members of the party in fancy costumes.

Mr. G. D. Main, formerly of Messrs. Scott, Harding and Co., is now serving in Egypt with the Westminster Dragoons.

Miss Katherine Stinson delivered a lecture on the importance of aviation before the Kiangsu Educational Association in Shanghai, yesterday afternoon. She said that in a few years companies will be transporting goods by aeroplane as well as travelling by them. We, however, haven't seen anybody doing much traveling around here in aeroplanes lately.

We are informed that the Committee of the Overseas Club here have elected Mr. J. A. Smallbones, 68 Szechuen Road and Mr. Campbell Henderson, 85 Whangpoo Road, Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Secretary respectively for the current year.

The China Trading Co. are distributing Peter Dawson's New Year letter. The famous distillery has turned out a very attractive piece of work, the front cover carrying the flags of the Allied Powers, in true colors and the reverse a calendar for 1917.

SINO-JAPANESE MEETING

Tokio, February 19.—(Eastern News Agency).—At a dinner held at the Chinese Guild Hall at Kobe of Chinese and Japanese gentry about two hundred attended, including the Japanese and Chinese gentry in the Western part of Japan and Chinese Consuls of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki and Chinese Legation people. Mr. Go Kindo (a naturalized Japanese and a native of Ningpo, Wu Ching-tang) and several others addressed the meeting about their expectation of having the co-operation of the two nations for geographical and historical reasons.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

are now located in their new office at 1-B Nanking

Road (Palace Hotel Building).

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No. 51 Rue Pere Robert: Furnished or unfurnished, from February 16, detached foreign residence, six rooms, two tiled baths, with stationary fixtures and flush toilets. Large garden, corner house.

No. 18 Rue Corneille: Newly constructed foreign detached residence; on about one mow of land. Modern plumbing, hot and cold water, large verandahs. House contains dining room, drawing room, and three large bedrooms, together with servants' quarters.

HOUSES FOR SALE:

Tls. 23,000 Modern residence, corner house, situated in the most desirable residential section of the French Concession on two mow of land. House contains spacious hall, drawing room, dining room, lounge room, three bedrooms, two bathrooms, and ample servants' quarters. The kitchen and pantry are tiled and provided with convenient closets and cupboards. The bathrooms are tiled in white and have stationary medicine closets, bath tubs, lavatories and flush toilets. Payments may be made part in cash and part by instalments.

Tls. 22,000: Situated in the French Park Tract, on about two and one-half mow, corner property, three-storyed brick house. This house was built by us and all the materials that were used in its construction were purchased through our office. We can personally guarantee it as being one of the best-built residences in the city. Modern plumbing fixtures are installed in the three bathrooms, clothes closets and drawers are provided in the bedrooms, and china closets and cupboards are built in the kitchen and pantry.

LAND FOR SALE

On Yu Yuen Road: Values in Real Estate are rapidly increasing in this locality. We have for sale two of the best located lots for building purposes on this Road. Each lot contains about four mow and has ample street frontage and good depth. They can be purchased now at a very reasonable figure. Part payment in cash and the balance by easy instalments.

On Avenue Joffre: In the most desirable section of this beautiful boulevard, we have a choice lot of about 15 mow. If you are thinking of purchasing land, we can recommend this as one of the best building lots in Shanghai, whether from the point of view of a Home Builder, or from an investment standpoint.

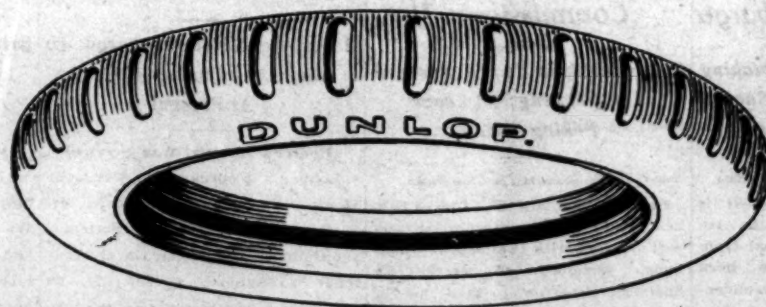
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WHITE SLAVE LAW OF U.S. IS FINALLY UPHELD IN ITS WIDEST SENSE

Federal Supreme Court, By Vote Of 5 to 3, Construes Mann Act To Prohibit Interstate Transportation of Women for 'Any' Immoral Purpose

PRIVATE ESCAPADES TOO COME UNDER ITS SCOPE

Minority Says This Opens Way To Blackmail; Matter for Congress to Correct, Majority Retorts; Affirms Sentence in Noted Caminetti Case

Washington, January 15.—The Supreme Court today—5 to 3—upheld the Mann White Slave Traffic Act in a decision affirming the lower courts in the conviction of F. Drew Caminetti and Mawry I. Diggs of California and L. T. Hays of Oklahoma. By this decision, the first delivered by the Supreme Court defining the Mann Act, the court holds that the power of Congress can be exercised not only over commercialized vice in interstate commerce but also over immoral escapades by individuals in interstate commerce.

Chief Justice White and Associate Justices McKenna and Clarke dissented from this opinion. Justice McReynolds, who was Attorney General when the cases reached the Supreme Court, took no part in the case. The majority opinion was read by Justice Day and the dissenting opinion by Justice McKenna. Hundreds of cases all over the country have been held up pending the decision of the highest tribunal on the breadth of this law.

Congress Has Full Power Justice Day said that Congress has full power, under the commerce clause of the Constitution, to regulate the transportation of passengers when it is proved that it is for an immoral purpose, and he declared that this opinion has been upheld by the court for nearly a hundred years.

"The plain terms of the act must take precedence over the designation, and the report that accompanied it to Congress," said Justice Day. "It is said it will open the door to blackmail, but that is to be considered by Congress. We think the power of Congress to regulate transportation of passengers affords ample basis to exercise authority in the case of this statute."

"In none of the cases was it charged or proved that the transportation was for gain or for the purpose of transporting women for hire, and it is insisted that such being the case the acts charged and proved upon which conviction was had, do not come within the statute."

"There is no ambiguity in the terms of this act. It is specifically made an offense to knowingly transport, or cause to be transported in interstate commerce, any woman or

girl for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or for any other immoral purpose, or with the intent and purpose to induce any such woman or girl to become a prostitute or to give herself up to debauchery or to engage in any other immoral practice."

"To cause a woman to be transported for debauchery or for an immoral purpose, for which Diggs and Caminetti were convicted, would seem by the very statement of the facts to embrace transportation for purposes denounced by the act. While such immoral purpose would be more culpable in morals if accomplished with expectation of gain, such considerations do not prevent the lesser offense against morals from the execution of purposes within the meaning of the laws. To say the contrary would shock the common understanding of what constitutes an immoral purpose."

"It may be conceded, for the purpose of the argument, that Congress has no power to punish one who travels in interstate commerce merely because he has no intention of committing an illegal or immoral act at the conclusion of the journey. But this act is not concerned with such instances. It seeks to reach and punish the movement in interstate commerce of women and girls with a view to the accomplishment of the unlawful purposes proved."

The court did not decide directly whether women involved become technical accomplices, although this was argued in behalf of the three defendants. Justice Day said:

"It is urged as a further ground of reversal of the judgments below that the trial court did not instruct the jury that the testimony of the two girls was that of accomplices, and to be received with great caution and believed only when corroborated by other testimony adduced in the case. While this is so there is no absolute rule of law preventing convictions on the testimony of accomplices, if juries believe them."

The dissenting opinion said regarding the contention that the construction given the law by the majority of the court opens the way to blackmail:

"Blackmailers of both sexes have arisen, use the terrors of the construction now sanctioned by this court as a help for their brigandage. The result is grave and should give us pause."

Justice McKenna, in the dissenting opinion, held that Congress did not intend to cover other than commercialized vice. He maintained that the purpose of the act was to stop the White Slave traffic, rather than isolated cases of immorality in interstate commerce.

Turns on Use of 'Immoral' "The transportation which is made unlawful," Justice McKenna said, "is of a woman or girl to become a prostitute or to give herself up to debauchery or to engage in any other immoral practice." Our present concern is with the words, "any other immoral practice," which, it is asserted have a specific office.

"Immoral" is a very comprehensive word. It means a dereliction of morals. In such sense it covers every form of vice, every form of conduct that is contrary to good order. It will hardly be contended that it is in this sweeping sense it is used in the statute.

"The statute . . . devotes a

section to the declaration that the act shall be known and referred to as the White Slave Traffic Act." The design 'White Slave Traffic' has the sufficiency of an axiom. If approved, there is no uncertainty as to the conduct it describes. It is commercialized vice, immoralities having a mercenary purpose, and this is confirmed by other circumstances. It is vice as a business at which the law is directed, using interstate commerce as a facility to procure its victims.

"Any measure that protests the purity of women from assault or enticement to degradation finds an intimate advocate in our best emotions. But the judicial function cannot yield to emotion. It must, with poise of mind, consider and decide. It should not shut its eyes to the facts of the world and assume not to know what everybody else knows. And everybody knows that there is a difference between the occasional immoralities of men and women and that systematic immorality epitomized in the statute's graphic phrase, 'White Slave traffic.'"

History of Test Case The Diggs-Caminetti case has occupied national attention since the elopement of Caminetti with Lola Norris, aged nineteen, and Diggs with Marsha Warrington, aged twenty, on March 10, 1913, the principals being of prominent families. Young Caminetti is the son of Commissioner of Immigration Caminetti. Both were found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment, in addition to heavy fines.

Caminetti was indicted in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California on May 6, 1913, for alleged violation of the Mann Act. Indictment was preferred on four counts, but he was only found guilty on one, which charged him with transporting Lola Norris from Sacramento, Cal., to Reno, Nev., in interstate commerce for debauchery. He was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and fined \$1,500.

Diggs was indicted at the same time in six counts and found guilty in four, those of causing the transportation of Marsha Warrington from Sacramento to Reno, also of the Norris girl, in company with Caminetti, and of procuring tickets for the two girls. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined \$2,000. The sentences of both men were affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Hays was indicted on June 26, 1914, in Oklahoma for transporting a woman from Oklahoma City to Wichita, Kan. The was sentenced to eighteen months in prison, which was affirmed by the Circuit Court. His case was consolidated with the other two, being of the same character.

SIR T. A. COOK TELLS WHY HE WAS RAIDED

Editor of Field Sought To Give Britain's Allies Benefit Of New Explosive

INVENTOR WENT TO FRANCE

Subjected To Serious Personal Indignity At Southampton For Some Hours

London, Jan. 18.—In a long letter to the Times, Sir Theodore A. Cook confirms the rumor that yesterday's raid by Scotland Yard and War Office agents on his private room in the offices of the Field was connected with new explosives in which he is interested. He writes:

"The question centers on a newly discovered material, which in one form is a powerful high explosive and in another is a propellant, which has been tested by at least one of our allies and proved to be of the highest practical value. It was invented by a neutral. As I was aware of the circumstances I determined to save the powder for this country and the Allies, and after informing the Prime Minister of the facts early in June, 1916, I bought the neutral out and formed a new syndicate, which owned the rights and patents. Of this syndicate I became the Chairman."

War Office Attitude "The attitude taken by the War Office is that the material is worthless, that it is not required by the Allies and that the syndicate is trying to force it upon Governments which do not want it."

"When the inventor last went to Paris he was requested to take with him a bust of Edith Cavell which had been presented to a French hospital by Sir George Frampton. He was accompanied by the private secretary of a distinguished French Deputy. By orders of the War Office they were stopped at Southampton, stripped and subjected to serious personal indignity for some hours. The bust was unpacked and microscopically examined."

"This outrage decided the owning syndicate to transfer the whole of their activities to France, to form a new French syndicate, to which all

rights should be transferred, and to manufacture abroad, where every facility was promised them for making material of which several of the Allies stood immediately in need."

Cause of Attacks In conclusion, Cook says: "It is because the syndicate has followed suggestions to carry on the business in France that it is now being attacked under the Defense of the Realm Act after having been effectually stifled in England."

New York, Jan. 19.—In his cabled report of the raid, printed yesterday, The World correspondent explained that in carrying on negotiations with foreigners Cook should have obtained a license under the Defense of the Realm Act, that by neglecting to do so Sir Theodore committed a technical offense but that there was "no imputation whatever upon his loyalty or patriotism, which are of the most imperialistic type."

Cook has been editor-in-chief of the Field, a British institution, more than six years. Since the war began he has done much official work, notably as a member of the Belgian Atrocities Commission, and was knighted last year for his public services.

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"DAVID COPPERFIELD"

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CHIEF HAILSTORM



LONDON EXPECTS NEW GERMAN PEACE OFFER AFTER FURTHER WAR

Believes Berlin, Another Blow Failing, Again Will Make A Proposal to Allies

SUBJECT TO ADJUSTMENT

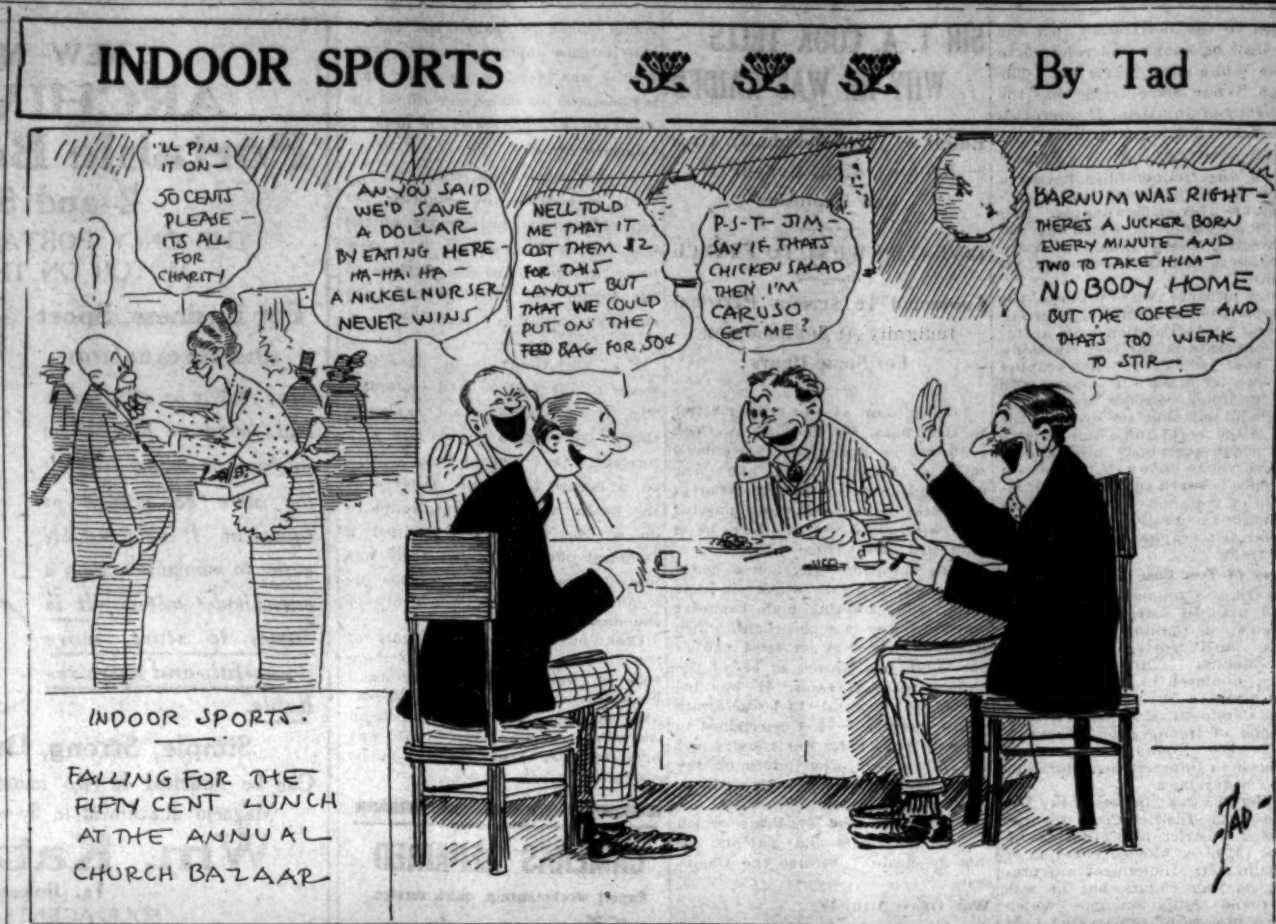
Slav Federation One Possibility, And Separate Peace With Bulgaria Hinted At

London, Jan. 13.—The American reception of the Allied note has caused profound gratification in London, although it was anticipated that its tone and character would commend themselves to American sentiment. That the war is destined to go on for a time at least with increased intensity is taken for granted, but there is a feeling that President Wilson has opened the way for the Central Powers to come forward with possible proposals when the exigencies of their position make it imperative for them to end the war.

The World's criticisms of Italy's rights to Trieste and the Trentino and Rumania's to Transylvania have excited considerable comment. It being the general contention here that they fall well within the formula laid down in the Allies' note. While the population of Transylvania is only a little over half Rumanian, the Italian population of Trieste and the Trentino is overwhelming, and it is contended that sentiment for the change in both countries is undoubted. However, it is considered quite obvious that while the aims of the Allies have been set forth in broad outline, the methods and details of the adjustments proposed will be found capable of adaptation to the particular circumstances in each case.

There has been no further indication of the exact meaning of the proposal with regard to Austria-Hungary, but it is firmly believed here in Parliamentary circles that dismemberment is not the aim, but that they plan the creation of a big federation, with each nationality enjoying autonomy within its own boundaries. Some suggest that the different countries would have the option to decide whether they would federalise. But it is doubtful whether the Allies have actually come to any definite decision on this and other points yet.

They have stated their aims, but the carrying of them into operation would probably within limits be left to be hammered out when a conference comes within the bounds of possibility. It is contended that it



would be entirely unreasonable and impracticable to be more precise at the present stage.

The Kaiser's reply is just what was expected here, and it caused no surprise or disappointment. It is also considered likely that it will be followed by some dramatic stroke, possibly an attempt to link up with the military party of Greece, as conditions on the west front are unfavorable for any big effort, the Germans being quite aware, moreover, that an onset in this quarter would cost more than could be gained.

Silence about Bulgaria has aroused curiosity here and on the Continent, as, judging by Dutch comment, there is a possibility that Bulgaria may be settled with on terms better than she can hope to obtain by a continued alliance with the Central Powers.

The effect of the Allies' reply on Austria-Hungary has yet to be discovered, although it is probable that precautions will be taken to prevent the subject nationalities from learning its true purport. Its effect in Germany itself, now that it is seen that the Allies have no desire to

crush that empire, as the people so constantly have been told by their rulers, is awaited with interest. It is believed here that the excessive haste with which the Kaiser rushed in with his reply was due to a desire to head off any tendency to find in the Allies' aims an acceptable basis for peace.

In Ireland the Allies' note has been hailed with especial satisfaction in view of its uncompromising stand on the rights of small nationalities. In an unofficial answer to the German note issued here today the loyalty, devotion and sacrifices shown by Ireland in this war are mentioned as conclusive answer to Germany's allegation concerning her attitude, a fact which in the eyes of Irish Nationalists clinches their position so far as an early grant of Home Rule is concerned. Indeed there are reports that Chief Secretary Duke has been working hard in Ireland since the rising of Parliament in an effort to bring about a settlement. The report that President Wilson is contemplating a further note, instead of arousing doubt, now excites expectancy here.

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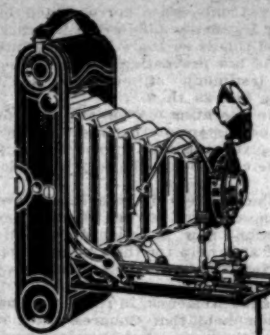
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In Six Parts. From The Novel By Gustave Flaubert

The scene is laid in Ancient Carthage, and deals with the love of a High-Priestess for a slave, who afterwards rises to high estate, and leads his troops against Rome.

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depicting latest events of interest.

"The Sage-Brush Leading Lady"

one of the funniest comedies ever produced.

Germany Faced By Two Perils; Entente Powers Only By One Can Man-Power of Central Powers Outlast Money Power Of Entente? Present Year May Decide

"A.G.G." in the Morning Leader tries to show that for Germany the two great perils are the drain upon her man-power and economic exhaustion. For the Allies the danger to be reckoned with is financial attrition. Finance cannot bring Germany down. She is already bankrupt; but so long as she is economically self-sufficient, she can continue the war. But bankruptcy would be ruin to the Allies, because they are not self-sufficient. Germany can live on a "paper" basis; the Allies are compelled to live on a gold basis. In this respect the active adhesion of the United States to the Entente Powers would remove the financial peril to the Allies, and thus render Germany's position still more desperate. "A.G.G." penned his remarks when American intervention could not be regarded as at all a foregone conclusion. Its present imminence therefore materially affects his line of argument, which is nevertheless interesting and instructive. The article was written on December 30 last year.

Tomorrow night the world will celebrate the advent of the New Year. There will be little of the familiar bell-ringing and still less of the customary hilarity, but no New Year that ever dawned upon the world was greeted with more anxious expectancy than 1917 will be. In all quarters it is felt that this must be the year of decision. There are some, I know, who take a contrary view, who talk confidently of the war continuing two years, five years, even ten years longer and who point to the twenty years' struggle with Napoleon as the warrant for their opinion.

But that struggle, as Mr. Bonar Law said recently, offers no parallel to this in its capacity of duration. Great as the drain made upon the nations was then it was a trifle, not only actually, but relatively, compared with that of today. In less than two and a half years Europe has sustained over twenty millions of casualties and it is doubtful whether it sustained a tenth of that number throughout the twenty years of the Napoleonic conflict. At the height of that conflict when, as now, we were financing Europe against the Corsican we were able to raise nearly half of the cost by taxation. At the present time (deducting our civil expenditure from our revenue) we are not raising more than a sixth of our war expenditure by taxation.

It is useless to look to the past for any precedents for this convulsion which is devouring the accumulated wealth of centuries and mortgaging the productive capacity of Europe for generations to come. The struggles of the past were the struggles of small armies; in the struggle of today whole nations are flung into the furnace and the cumulative immensity of the consumption of resources both in men and material has an inverse bearing upon the element of duration. The fiercer the furnace glows the nearer we are to the end, for the power of feeding the furnace is limited and on all sides Europe is approaching that limit.

The Limits of Endurance
On which side is the point of exhaustion most imminent? If we could answer that question we should know what the New Year has in store for us. We cannot answer it with any certainty but it is not impossible to form some idea of the main outlines of the situation. In attempting that it is as well to ignore the purely military position. If we looked at that position in the light of last New Year's Day there would be ground for confidence. A year ago the Allies, in a military sense, had touched the limit.

water mark of the war. If 1914 had been the year of Germany's failure, 1915 was no less the year of Germany's success. She had overrun Poland and was far into Russia, she had swamped Serbia, won the support of Bulgaria, held the West against all attacks and, short of a decision in any field, had given the world evidence that her military superiority was still indisputable. The year that is closing has in its broad features marked equally unmistakably the relative decline of German power. It is true that the year has closed with the tragedy of Rumania, but that tragedy, lamentable though it is, does not touch the great tendencies of the war. They have been revealed in the main theaters, by the German failure at Verdun—which ranks with the battle of the Marne and the first battle of Ypres as one of the three decisive landmarks of the war—by the Russian advance in Galicia, which destroyed the fighting power of Austria, by the Austrian failure in the Trentino and by the battle of the Somme. If we see the story of 1916 in the large we cannot fail to come to the conclusion that in a military sense it is the record of the passing of the supremacy from the Central Powers to the Allies.

But the military situation is only the expression of other factors. If those factors are in our favor the military position will reflect the fact: if they are not, no military genius and no military coup will permanently help us. The factors are men, resources and money which is the power to command resources. And at the outset it is well to keep in mind that the point of exhaustion which both sides have to fear does not apply to the same elements of the problem.

Germany's Two Perils

Where has the pinch come to the enemy? There has been an enormous mass of speculation as to the drain which the war has made upon their man-power. No doubt the earlier estimates were extravagant, but there can be no question about the general conclusion that in the essential of the war the strain is felt in a vastly greater measure by the enemy than by the Allies. That this strain might come was long foreseen by the Germans. Eighteen months ago their General Staff had boiled the issue down to the single question: Could the man-power of the Central Powers outlast the money power of Britain? That is still the main secret of the war and of the future. That Germany's resources in men are now gravely impoverished is no longer a matter of speculation: it is proved by their feverish anxiety to meet the demands of their attenuated front by expedients that proclaim their impoverishment. Doubtless the deportations from Belgium and the exploitation of the poles, together with the levee en masse, will diminish and delay the menace, but the extent to which these expedients furnish new reserves will be the extent also to which the quality of the fighting men available will be depreciated.

The second peril is economic. Here, again, we are necessarily in the region of speculation. We know that Germany is very hungry and that Austria is still more hungry, but we do not know how nearly that hunger approaches actual starvation. The potato crop last year was a failure, and the supply available for the civil population is considerably less than half the normal. The measure of under-feeding is in any case seriously lowering the vitality of the nation, and it must be borne in mind that a people so largely industrial as the Germans are much less able to resist the effects of semi-starvation than a peasant people like that of Russia, and have in addition a much greater power of making their impatience with suffering operative on the enemy. Whatever the result of the war, the achievement of Germany in sustaining the conflict on her own resources, both in food and material, will remain an astonishing witness to her genius for organization. For more than two years she has been dependent on her own power of production, not only for food, but for

all the materials of war, and in spite of the belief that she must be short of this or that vital commodity the fact remains that she is still able to feed herself and to provide her armies and the armies of her allies. It is a feat of unparalleled business faculty.

The Hunger Year

But is the strain here, also, not reaching the breaking point? In the opinion of many most intimate with the facts of the war and most able to weigh them, it is more than doubtful whether Germany can survive to the next harvest. The argument is this: that the present year is the first complete test of the power of Germany to live upon herself. The year 1914-15 (I take the year from harvest to harvest) was fought largely upon accumulated stocks, and not upon current production. During that year, also, there was a large measure of importation into Germany both by way of the North Sea and the Mediterranean. In the second year, 1915-16, there were still some reserves of supply in hand, and still a considerable leakage through neutral countries. The present year has had neither of these qualifications. Since the winter of 1916 the blockade has been as complete as it is in the power of the British Navy to make it, and the advent of Italy into the war has closed up one of the sources of leakage. In a word Germany is living entirely on herself in some respects she must be existing rather than living. That is notably the case in a commodity like wool. The Central Powers had during the last twenty years diminished their stocks by something like half and the supply of wool available can hardly have been sufficient to keep the armies clothed. The civil population have no doubt worn their old clothes. That may tide them over two years, but even the thrift of the German housewife in patching up old clothes has its limits and wool wears out in the end.

But assuming that Germany can live through this year of the complete test (the test being made more severe by the potato failure) and keep her armies equipped with the essentials of war, what follows? There would be no obvious reason why she should not survive, economically, the following year or the year after that. Such a possibility brings us to the point of strain which is the Allies' peril—the strain on British finance. If the capacity of Germany to sustain herself for over two years is matter for astonishment, no less astonishing has been the capacity of this country to keep the fabric of the Allies in being by her money power. Had anyone suggested on New Year's Day 1914 that we should or could raise in the course of the next three years four thousand millions for the purposes of war or anything else he would have been deemed mad. But that has been done and had it not been done the war would long since have been over. But, as Mr. Bonar Law said in the speech I have already alluded to, we cannot continue this amazing achievement indefinitely, and our peril is least assuming Germany's ability to survive economically by this year, still more a subsequent year—our capacity to continue to finance the Alliance should fail.

A Vital Distinction
It is important to remember that in this cardinal matter the case of the Allies is vitally different from that of the enemy. Finance can bring the Allies down; finance cannot bring Germany down. She is bankrupt, it is true; but so long as she is economically self-sufficient she can continue the war. But bankruptcy would be ruin to the Allies. They are not self-sufficient. The harvests of the world are necessary to feed them, the wool and hides of foreign lands are necessary to clothe and shoe them; without the supplies of America and Japan, as well as of this country the Russian hosts would be helpless before the artillery of Germany. And these things have to be paid for by Great Britain not in the "paper" which serves Germany for her internal needs, but by trade and still more

by the sale of our holdings in all the negotiable securities of the world. Germany can live on a "paper" basis; we are compelled to live on a gold basis.

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 21, 1917

A Discordant Note

(Japan Advertiser)

FRIENDS of the anti-German coalition in this part of the world must have noticed with disquietude that certain leading Japanese newspapers have adopted an editorial policy not at all conducive to the maintenance of complete union among all the Allies. That policy has ceased to single out Great Britain or any other active member of the Entente Powers as an object of attack, and yet its effect, in so far as its authors may be deemed to have deliberate aims, must be at least indirectly detrimental to the common cause which the Allies are pursuing.

We refer to the recurrence of the anti-American agitation, on the one hand, and the opposition to inclusion of China in the ranks of the Entente Powers, on the other.

It is easy to understand the feeling which anti-Japanese state legislation in America excites among a high-spirited people and this quite irrespective of the purely juridical aspects of the question, in which connection the Japanese case is not strong enough to justify the almost menacing tone adopted in certain journalistic quarters. On the other hand, if at a time of almost unprecedented crisis in the history of the world, at a time when it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the fate of civilisation hangs in the balance, the Japanese are sincerely on the side of those interests to the promotion of which their rulers have formally pledged themselves, everything that may prejudice those interests and therefore play into the hands of the enemy, should be scrupulously avoided. Velled or overt threats, at no time justifiable at the present stage of Japanese-American relations, then become doubly objectionable and open to severe criticism.

With regard to so-called anti-Japanese legislation in individual States, to which Japanese papers naturally object, the revival of this issue at a moment when the United States finds herself on the very brink of war with a recognized enemy of the Japanese Empire seems scarcely in harmony with the oft-proved patriotism of the Japanese people. The situation might be different if the Japanese could justly contend that the Federal Government was showing itself deliberately hostile to Japan. But the papers which, with singular tactlessness, to say the least, have seized upon the present opportunity to urge a more spirited policy for the satisfaction of Japanese demands, are well aware how gravely the Federal Government has been embarrassed from the first by the collision between State and Federal interests with reference more especially to the Japanese problem.

The Nichi-Nichi in a recent article calling upon the Japanese Government to take "decided steps" for the acquisition of the right of citizenship for Japanese in America, admits that the Federal Government unofficially warned Oregon and Idaho against adopting anti-Japanese measures. What is more, in the wake of the rupture with Germany, Oregon withdrew the anti-Japanese bill. But, the Nichi-Nichi complains, this settlement was only a temporary one. It was by no means a fundamental solution. "We maintain," it goes on to say, "that whereas the protest of Ambassador Sato and the benevolent mediation of the Federal Government may temporarily appease the anti-Japanese movement, yet the fundamental issue is as to the right of citizenship of the Japanese."

The tone of the Chuwo is even less becoming. It has the bad taste to institute comparisons between the United States and Germany in the sense that if the chief cause of the recent crisis between Germany and America lies in German misunderstanding of America, then similarly a crisis is about to arise between Japan and America owing to the latter's misunderstanding of Japan. After this there is a good deal about the danger of testing Japanese patience and endurance to the limit, and of the crisis in Japanese-American relations likely to arise if Americans over-ride this limit. If this (American) recklessness cannot be stopped fundamentally, we are told, America, just as she will be

obliged to fight Germany on the Atlantic Ocean, must be prepared to fight Japan on the Pacific!

These utterances might evoke many epithets but they cannot by any stretch of indulgence be styled friendly to America directly, or to the Allied cause inferentially, in view of the present international conjuncture. The intrinsic merits of Japanese grievances against the American State and Federal Governments have often been threshed out in these columns and we submit that the present is not the best time to reopen the subject. The journalistic authors of these unfriendly articles must have short memories or they would not so soon have forgotten the strong moral and even material support which Americans extended to their country in its war with Russia. Had America then taken advantage of Japan's all-absorbing engagement to worry her with diplomatic demands, what inference would the majority of thinking Japanese have drawn from such action? What but that America was hostile to Japan and anxious to hamper her in a life and death struggle. But it should not be necessary to harp upon past favors in an effort to make a plea for the most complete solidarity among actual or prospective allies during a world crisis like the present. On second thoughts it is to be hoped that the offending newspapers will see the situation from another angle and discontinue an agitation prejudicial to the best interest not only of the common cause but of Japan herself.

Almost the same remarks in a greatly modified form may be applied to the Japanese press campaign against China's participation in the anti-German coalition. Of course the true gravamen of Japanese opposition to this step is not far to seek. It is naively disclosed by the Tokyo Asahi when it writes: "Should China join the Entente Powers the situation in China will be greatly complicated. China is liable to present imaginary claims at the peace conference to make matters difficult of solution." We agree that China's formal admission to the ranks of active belligerents could have little if any practical effect upon the strategic or tactical situation in the war theaters. On the other hand, from the standpoint of Allied interests, is there any reason why she should not follow President Wilson's advice and break off diplomatic relations with a Power which has tacitly classified itself as hostile to the best traditions of civilisation? We can see many reasons why China should wish to align and place herself on record with a sister Republic whose Chinese diplomacy and intercourse have consistently been distinguished by justice and humanity. If Japan's political conscience is clear so far as China is concerned, she should have no cause to fear the result even if China does claim and secure a hearing at the peace conference.

The Asahi observes further that if China decides to break with Germany, Japan should co-operate with England in giving her clear warning. To us this remark seems superfluous, for it is hardly to be supposed that at such a juncture as the present the United States Government would take a course likely to be disapproved by England and inimical to Allied interests. Consequently if as the result of President Wilson's advice, the Chinese Government in its turn should decide to sever diplomatic relations with Germany, we may be well assured that England entertains no grave objections to this development.

The foregoing remarks apply exclusively to the attitude of the newspapers, and are in no way intended to reflect upon the Japanese Government, whose attitude from the first has been entirely correct. Moreover, as already reported, the Japanese Government several days ago signified its acquiescence in the Chinese Government's proposed adherence to the anti-German coalition. It may be added that while Japanese newspapers may be authorized to speak for a certain section of Japanese public opinion they in no sense represent the foreign policy of the Japanese Government.

Things Never Said

(From the Portland Express)
"Mister, here's them five tons of coal you ordered this morning."
"No, sir, this isn't the real, genuine olive oil; that's the reason we sell it so cheap."

"You don't need to waste any sympathy on me, old peg; I am satisfied with my job, my boss and my wages."
"Gentlemen, the conductor is asking us to move forward in the car. Come on, there's plenty of room."

"Young man, we find that we have not been paying you enough, so we'll increase your salary \$10 a week, beginning today."

The Salonica Problem

This Article, says The Daily Mail was written by one who has been with the Salonica forces from the outset and is well worthy of careful consideration

Maps are fascinating things, but at times they are dangerous. Small-scale maps are especially perilous. When it is used to illustrate discussions of the art of war, a little map of a big country is one of the most deadly things imaginable. It leads people to imagine vain things, to plan impossible tasks, and to make themselves ridiculous in various fashions when the impossible is not accomplished.

I venture to think that if large-scale maps of Macedonia were plentiful in England the truth about the Salonica expedition would have been realised long ago. Out in that unpleasant country one used to read the English papers week after week, and note with amazement a very general assumption that if General Sarrail chose to do so he could march his armies home by way of Vienna and practically end the war himself. I remember when the batch of papers came out announcing in flaming headlines "Salonica Offensive Begun." One looked from those headlines to the relentless hills around—looked, and marvelled.

It was not possible to understand how people, otherwise sane, could write so airily about the prospects of our alleged offensive. It was a great mystery, and remained a mystery till I came home and realised that to get a really big map of Macedonia is very difficult in England. Most of the critics who have been writing so glibly have perforce contented themselves with little maps, miserable little frauds which make no mention of such a river, say, as the Galika, which ignore a mountain of the eminence of Kotos, which represent the Sere road as a track proceeding happily across an untroubled plain. And, of course, if you think Macedonia is like that you may be excused for wondering why General Sarrail is not winning the war by himself.

Monotonous Life

Unhappily the country is not remotely like that placid picture. I have before me a map drawn to the scale 1:200,000, so that one inch represents, roughly, three and one-fifth miles. It is not a large scale, as military maps go, and it is not a particularly adequate map. Looking at it in the light of my own knowledge of the country, I can see that all sorts of vital details have been left out. But it is a maze of contour lines and river beds; it does hint in the broadest fashion at the intolerable difficulties of transport in such a country; it does suggest the incessant adventures of the Sere road along the fifty odd miles which lie between Salonica and the crossing of the Struma. And it suggests the difficulty of dislodging an enemy who holds those great mountains which are the walls of Macedonia.

It seems reasonable to suppose that if such maps could be bought in the shops in England a great deal of pernicious nonsense would never have been written, and long before this there would have been a general demand for reconsideration of the whole of the Salonica adventure.

Life in the Salonica Army is not exhilarating. Before the landing at that town of minarets one had heard that some sort of a war was going on in the neighbourhood, and there was a certain pleasurable excitement. But the weeks and the months went by, and it did not seem possible to find the war. Eyes that marked the far bursting of a shell and ears that recorded the dull thud of distant explosions—these testified that the war was actually going on, and sometimes a Hun would come over, flying very high and throwing things at us but for the rest it was chiefly a matter of making roads and digging trenches and learning how to do without things that had seemed necessary at other times.

That doing without desirable things is the conclusion of the whole matter so far as Macedonia is concerned. For the problem is the same as that of obtaining things which are really necessary. Because the problem is so acute we were held to our unthreatened lines, concerning ourselves with naveling when we desired to be pushing Bulgars off adjacent mountains. I remember coming one day to a hill just beside the sixty-fourth kilometer (forty miles out) on the Sere road and sitting there for a long time considering things. If the leader writers and military experts of England could journey out along that road to that hill and sit there for a couple of hours they might arrive at the beginning of wisdom.

Down below, very far below, was the broad level of the Struma plain,

dotted with little toy-shop villages. Beyond it rose the wall of great mountains, running north and south. Sere to the south and Demir Hissar to the north were reminders of the part that Greece has played in this business, and there was the misty pass which hides Fort Rupel. Running east and west from the pass was that other wall of the Bela Sitsa—mountains which make modern armies look foolish. But I was concerned with more intimate, immediate things than this huge skeleton of a battle-ground. Beside me on the road motor-lorries and motor-ambulances were running to and fro.

Heart-Breaking Hills

Transport is the life of the modern army. Without transport it cannot get ammunition for its guns or food for its stomach. Every shell that is fired has to be carried to the battery at the cost of much toil and labor of men and machines. Every day's rations must be brought in the same fashion. You cannot give the soldier his ammunition and a day's food and send him out to live on the country. You must take him his food every day. If he chances to be in a sharp action you must be ready to give him at least two hundred rounds of ammunition to take the place of that which he has expended.

You must be ready, too, to take the soldier himself away if he should be wounded and lie broken on the field. You may put your army in the field, but unless you can fetch and carry for it on the largest scale it is defeated before the enemy appears. And behind me lay the troubled miles of the Sere road. Everything required by the men established down there on the plain had to come by that road fifty miles from Salonica. Every tin of bully beef, as well as every shell, every biscuit and every revolver cartridge, must be dragged up here by the sweating, grunting lorries. They must be brought up and down hills which would break the heart of any ordinary motorist, over a surface that would bring everlasting disgrace on any road authority which allowed it to stand for even the meanest of the lanes within its jurisdiction. Inches deep with dust in summer, swimming with mud in winter, the Sere road threads between and up and down and across the great hills.

And it is the only way by which supplies can be brought up to the troops which occupy a considerable portion of the Struma front and to all the units stationed along the road. Every mile of advance on that front, every fresh battalion flung into the line, meant an increase of a difficulty which was almost insurmountable as it stood.

I have written of this road because it is well only to deal with the thing one knows best, but the problem is the problem of the whole Macedonian campaign. There is, to be sure, the railway which will take supplies within measurable distance of the Doiran front, but elsewhere the roads must be used. It is true that the army toils unceasingly to improve those roads, but the country is one where flood and tempest wage constant war with the engineer.

It was hard to find answers to all the questions that flooded my mind. In the meantime I was only aware that the mess desired a hare most urgently as a change from bully beef but that even if I saw one I must be careful how I set to work, for I had not so very much revolver ammunition, and goodness only knew when I should get any more.

Confession

By Walt Mason

I ate too much roast turkey, upon Thanksgiving Day, and now my works are jerky, the gears are out of play. I swallowed Christmas chickens, and Christmas pies and cakes, and like the well-known dickens, my stomach bucks and aches. I swallowed New Year candy, all day, in my abode, until my legs grew bandy beneath the grievous load. All winter I've been eating, with this excuse or that, and now I'm sadly beating because I am so fat. Within me there's a riot, my works are out of plumb, and I will have to diet for weary months to come. I'll have to get up early, and walk a hundred miles; what wonder if I'm surly, and short on sunny smiles? For months I'll have to swallow the doctor's noxious pills, and his instructions follow, and also pay his bills. The grief is everlasting that festive seasons bring; 'twere better if with fasting we'd celebrate and sing. If we would cease to swallow the Christmas cakes and pies, and keep our persons hollow, methinks 'twould be more wise.

Tanks And Their Crews

New Year's Eve On Their Playground

By Filson Young

I spent the last grey afternoon of 1916 in the company of those strange of all the strange children of the year—the Tanks, or, as their human brethren out here call them, the Willies.

Among all the Machine People who swarm over France and wander in companies on her roads and fields, a race by themselves—motor-lorries, caterpillars, tractors, travelling workshops, motor-kitchens, and tanks—the tanks are easily lords, being larger, heavier, cleverer, naughtier, more formidable, and more intelligent than anything else. Like everyone else who has met them I fell in love with their lumbering and yet ingratiating ways. They wandered about their playing ground like elephants; and infants in time though they be, seemed to belong to that ageless company of immense things that are informed with the wisdom of the ages.

A group of little French children stood gazing at them absorbed as in the pages of a story book that had come true. And a peasant, heavy footed with the mire of the field, watching one rolling past said to me:

"Je crois qu'il y a quelque chose de bon pour nous là; j'ai confiance en ça!" [I fancy there's something good for us there. I've confidence in those.]

"J'ai confiance en ça"—that is above all the feeling with which the Willie inspires the beholder. One can understand the almost superstitious reverence with which the Tommy regards him. He believes that the Willies can do anything, and a little more. This, he is said, is not quite fair to the Willies. There are many things that they cannot do. They cannot sit up and beg. They are no use as transport vehicles. They will not fetch and carry. You cannot go joy-riding in them or take them out for an early morning spin to whip up the blood. They are very poor raft in which to navigate deep waters, and they cannot fly.

An Easy Grace

Their requirements in space, material, and time are considerable; but two things they can do—they can proceed and they can fight. When a Willie is ordered to "proceed" anywhere, he proceeds with an inevitability and comprehensiveness that are entirely satisfactory. You simply have to lay him, by compass, like a gun on his objective, and he proceeds there, slowly, uncomfortably, expensively, and unquietly—but surely.

And this afternoon, when I was watching him crossing shell-craters, going over trenches, and through mud that would hopelessly have bogged any other sort of vehicle, I began to see why he is so beloved of his young trainers and keepers. He is so very invulnerable and so very efficient. He is gentle, withal, and his movements have an easy grace that, to me, at any rate, come as a surprise.

I had read so much of his ungainliness and general monstrosities that I expected to be almost alarmed by his near proximity. On the contrary, I found myself charmed. The Willie is certainly big—there is no getting away from that; but he has his own beauties of shape and proportion, and there is a certain loveliness in the streaming lines of his track—that endless caterpillar road on which his slug-like body slides.

You may say a slug is not beautiful; but if you had a very big slug, a very intelligent slug, who would do all sorts of things you told him, and be a watchdog for your homestead, and go out and kill your enemies, and then come back and go to sleep in a field—don't you think you would begin to delight in his smoothness and blackness and slowness?—In a word, in his sluggishness?—And would not you end by thinking him beautiful?

The Tank Eye

Well, the men who man the Willies have developed the tank eye; they know the points of a tank as you know, or think you know, the points of a horse; and they love the Willies and know them to be beautiful even while they are removing the mud from a bearing with a shovel or cursing their particular charge for having done one of the very few things that tanks are forbidden to do.

Thus, although the last day of the year was a Sunday, and in this particular place they might have been taking a few afternoon hours of holiday, they were foregathered with the Willies in the field, testing them, playing around with them, cruising about the obstacle course, and generally consolidating that intimacy which makes one thing of a man and his machine, one family of a ship and her crew. For the tanks are passing out of their prodigious infancy into childhood; they will be in their second year tomorrow; and their education must be attended to.



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By George McManus

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Do You Know That—

The longest time during which a note has remained outside the Bank of England is one hundred and eleven years. It was one of twenty-five pounds, and it is computed that the compound interest during that long period amounted to no less than six thousand pounds.

In Arizona there has existed for centuries a petrified forest, covering an area of one hundred square miles. Thousands of petrified logs strew the ground, and are colored in beautiful

shades. One of the stone trees spans a gulf forty feet wide.

The ancient Romans considered it effeminate to wear beards. All their busts representing the famous men of olden times are without beards.

A very curious butterfly exists in India. The male has the left wing yellow and the right one red; the female has these colors reversed.

The world's greatest tunnels are to be found in Europe. The longest is the Simplon, twelve and a half miles in length.

How Astronomers Found the Moon Has No Air or Water

By Garrett P. Serviss

"Why do the so-called lowlands of the moon appear dark? How do astronomers know that the moon has no air and water? If it had air and water could life prevail there, with its long nights? I'd like to read more about this neighbor world."

WHEN Galileo first viewed the moon through a telescope, in 1609, he supposed that it had air and water because it looked so "earth-like," the mountains and plains being distinguishable through the effects of the shadows cast by the sunlight. He and the astronomers of the eighteenth century, also assumed that the broad, dark, level regions were covered with water and they were named "maria," or seas, a designation which they still retain, as Mare Imbrium ("Sea of Showers"), Mare Serenitatis ("Sea of Serenity"), Oceanus Procellarum ("Ocean of Tempests"), etc.

The first suspicion of the airless and waterless condition of the moon seems to have been awakened by the fact that, as telescopic studies continued, no clouds were ever seen

hiding the permanent lunar features. The strength of this argument becomes apparent if you imagine yourself looking at the earth from the distance of the moon. In such a case it is evident that the outlines of continents and oceans would often be more or less completely obscured when great storm clouds were drifting over them. Not the slightest indication of the presence of similar expanses of condensed watery vapor floating over the moon were ever detected.

But there might have been a lunar atmosphere in which, for some local reason, clouds would not form. Continued observation, with telescopes of ever increasing power, failed, however, to show any indication of the effects which such an atmosphere would produce by refracting the rays of light at the edge of the moon.

We know that our atmosphere thus refracts, or bends, the rays of sunlight striking through it to such a degree that when the sun has really set it still appears to rest plainly visible upon the horizon, just as a coin lying at the bottom of a bowl partly filled with water appears to be lifted into view over the edge of the bowl by the refracting effect of the water upon the rays of light.

As the study of physics was developed it became known that an atmosphere of any appreciable amount surrounding the moon would make its presence manifest by its refractive action on the light of a star that was just passing behind the edge of the moon during an occultation.

An occultation occurs whenever the moon in its journey around the earth passes across the stars that lie in its path and which, because they are more distant than the moon, are then temporarily hidden behind it. But the stars go behind the moon and reappear when it has passed over them without showing the effects that a

lunar atmosphere even a hundred times rarer than ours should produce. When these facts had been established most astronomers abandoned the idea that the moon was surrounded with an atmosphere.

The invention of the spectroscope furnished another proof of the practically airless condition of the moon. An atmosphere, especially if it contains watery vapor, abstracts from the rays of light passing through it certain portions of the light whose absence is easily detected by the spectroscope.

But when the sunlight reflected from the moon's surface is thus examined it shows no evidence of having passed through an atmospheric sieve. It still retains all its original characters. This shows not only that the moon has no perceptible atmosphere, but also that it contains no liquid water, because if there were water on the moon it would evaporate and form vapor, which would act upon the light.

It was long supposed that the air and water which the moon may once have possessed had disappeared by absorption into its rocks, but another modern discovery in physics has made it probable, if not certain, that the moon's original atmospheric blanket, as well as its supply of water, flew away from it because the moon had not a sufficiently powerful grip to hold them.

Its force of gravity, which is only about one-sixth as great as that of the earth, was too feeble to retain such lively and rebellious subjects as the molecules of air and watery vapor.

These molecules, we now know, are in continual vibration, and their speed of vibration varies at a maximum, from more than seven miles per second for hydrogen, and two-and-a-

half miles per second for watery vapor, to more than a mile-and-a-half per second for carbonic dioxide.

But it is shown by calculation based on the laws of gravitation, that any particle moving away from the moon's surface with a velocity of a mile-and-a-half per second would escape, never to come back.

In the case of the earth this critical velocity, as it is called, amounts to nearly seven miles per second, so that the earth can easily hold an atmosphere which would as easily fly off from the moon. Of course this escape would not be effected all at once, because all the particles would not be simultaneously moving directly away from the moon, and their velocities vary with circumstances—but eventually all would

escape. Some of them may have come in the earth's way and been caught by it, and added to our atmosphere.

Notwithstanding all this, it should be said that there may still be on the moon the remains of an atmosphere, say a thousand times rarer than ours, and, in some places, water in a solidly frozen state. But these would not serve to maintain life in any of the forms with which we are familiar. Nights and days on the moon are each about 356 hours long.

The relative darkness of the plains of the moon when compared with its mountainous parts is due to a difference of light absorbing properties, as well as to the fact that a broken surface reflects more light than a smooth one.

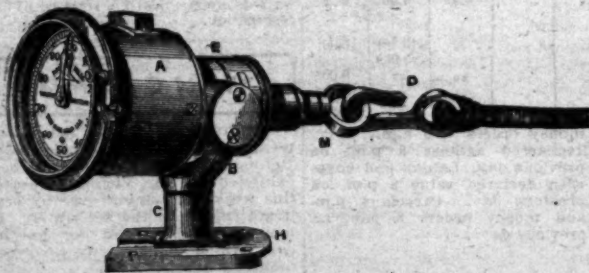
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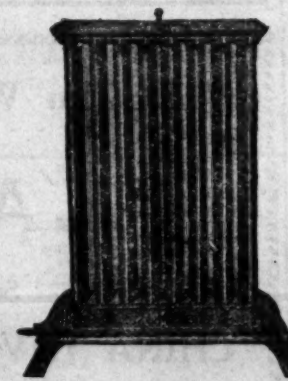
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Bank of the Orient	Tls. 275
Bank of the South	Tls. 275
Bank of the West	Tls. 275
Marine Insurance	
London & Lancashire	Tls. 275
Marine Insurance Co.	Tls. 275
North China	Tls. 275
Union of Canton	Tls. 275
Yankee	Tls. 275
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	Tls. 275
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 275
Shipping	
Indo-China	Tls. 275
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 275
"Shell"	Tls. 275
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 275
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 275
Yochien	Tls. 275
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 275
Oriental Cons.	Tls. 275
Philippines	Tls. 275
Raub	Tls. 275
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 275
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 275
New Eng. Works	Tls. 275
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 275
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 275
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 275
China Land	Tls. 275
Shanghai Land	Tls. 275
Wahaiwei Land	Tls. 275
Central Stores	Tls. 275
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 275
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 275
Cotton Mills	
E-w	Tls. 275
S-w	Tls. 275
International	Tls. 275
International Pref.	Tls. 275
Laow-kung-mow	Tls. 275
Oriental	Tls. 275
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 275
Kung Yik	Tls. 275
Yangtsepo	Tls. 275
Yangtsepo Pref.	Tls. 275
Industries	
Butter Ind.	Tls. 275
China Sugar	Tls. 275
Green Island	Tls. 275
Langkat	Tls. 275
Major Bros.	Tls. 275
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 275
Stores	
Hall and Holt	Tls. 275
Llewellyn	Tls. 275
Lane, Crawford	Tls. 275
Moutrie	Tls. 275
Watson	Tls. 275
Weeks	Tls. 275
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 275
Amberst	Tls. 275
Anglo-Java	Tls. 275
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 275
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 275
Batu Anan	Tls. 275
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 275
Butt	Tls. 275
Chenoweth	Tls. 275
Chempedak	Tls. 275
Cheng	Tls. 275
Consolidated	Tls. 275
Dominion	Tls. 275
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 275
Java Consolidated	Tls. 275
Kamuning	Tls. 275
Kapala	Tls. 275
Kapayang	Tls. 275
Karam	Tls. 275
Kota Bahru	Tls. 275
Kroowok Java	Tls. 275
Padang	Tls. 275
Pengkalan Duri	Tls. 275
Permat	Tls. 275
Repah	Tls. 275
Samarang	Tls. 275
Seake	Tls. 275
Semambu	Tls. 275
Senawang	Tls. 275
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 275
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 275
Shai Malay-pref.	Tls. 275
Sungai	Tls. 275
Sungei Durian	Tls. 275
Sua Mangin	Tls. 275
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 275
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 275
Taipei	Tls. 275
Tanah Merah	Tls. 275
Tebong	Tls. 275
Uobri	Tls. 275
Zangbe	Tls. 275
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 275
Cully Dairy	Tls. 275
Shai Elec. and Ash	Tls. 275
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 275
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 275
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 275
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 275
Shai Telephone	Tls. 275
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 275
S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.	

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398."BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTELEstablished 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven
minutes from Bund by tram, which
stop at the door. Strictly first-class
cuisine under the personal super-
vision of the proprietress. 60 rooms,
separate baths, with hot and cold
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, February 7.—The following export returns have been compiled under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight ex- cluding cost of packing for export.	Per picul	Week ending Saturday, Jan. 27, 1917
Cowhides, Best selected		
Summer Hair	60.00	6,028
Winter Hair	60.00	
Buffalo hides, No. 1	25.00	
No. 2	21.00	594
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs.	110.00	229,346
50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair; (Pieces)		
White China Grass, Wuchang & or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie)		
Sinshan and or Chayu		2,794
Green China Grass, Szechuen	12.80	2,321
White Vegetable Tallow 51° titre		2,357
Green Vegetable Tallow 52° titre	22.25	587
Animal Tallow	30.00	
Gallnuts, Usual shape	19.50	47,482
Cotton Lino	24.50	
Black Bristles, 10 Ridings 2 1/2" 2 3/4" 3" 3 1/4" 3 1/2" 4"		444
Sesamum Seed, White		
Yellow	6.05	27,298
Red		
Black		
Yellow Beans	2.25	33,466
Broad Beans	1.70	
Sesamum Seed Oil		
Groundnuts (with shells)		2,716
Groundnut Oil	11.25	17,475
Wood Oil		17
Tea Oil	10.40	6,372
Bea Oil		
Rape Oil		

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnbouw en Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat:—
"The output of crude oil for February 19 was 54 tons."

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF
INTEREST, GRANTED ON
APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager,

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—"

"A Brief Explanation
of the Principles upon
which Life Assurance
is Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life

Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the

above company, are prepared to

grant policies against Fire on For-

eign and Native Risk at Current

Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

When You Want

LAND

See The

CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,

13 Nanking Road.

'PHONE 4757

Sharebrokers Association
Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, February 20, 1917.

Official.
Central Stores \$8.50 cash
Almas Tls. 11.25 cash
Telephones Tls. 85 1/2 cash
Zhangbes Tls. 6.00 cash
Kotas Tls. 9.00 cash
Direct
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.00 cashThe Shanghai
Godown Co., Ltd.The Bank of China, General
Managers, for The Shanghai Godown
Co., Ltd., have received the following
Auditors' report from Messrs. Lowe,
Bingham and Matthews:—In accordance with your instructions,
we have made careful examination
on various occasions during the
last three weeks or so, of the stocks
on hands at the various Godowns of
the Company.We made a preliminary examination
on December 30, 1916, when we
satisfied ourselves by a rough and
ready count, that the quantities of a
considerable portion of the stocks at
each godown were in accordance with
the lists made up from the books
kept at your office by you, as GeneralManagers for the Godown Company.
These stocks were taken at random
and as desired by us. We have com-
pared the lists with the books and
found them to be correct.
We have made subsequent examina-
tions on various occasions, taking
whatever lots we deemed fit and have
verified the quantities with the books,
finding them to agree precisely in
every instance.The manner in which goods are
stored and the condition in which
they are kept, appear to us to be per-
fectly normal and such as would be
expected in any well kept godown.Nothing has come to our knowledge
which would cause suspicion that the
goods are not exactly as they have
been received from the owners.All the information and explanations
we have required have been promptly
and satisfactorily given and we have
obtained whatever assistance we have
desired.

January Rubber Outputs

The Taping Rubber Estates, Ltd.,
(1915), 12,752 lbs.

BAR SILVER

London, February 17.—Today's
silver prices were:—
Bar Silver Spot: 38 1/4 d. quiet.
Last Quotation, London, Feb. 16:—
Bar Silver Spot: 38 1/4 d. Quiet and
featureless.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1917

Date and Place	Per	Chl.	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Regist
Today									
Tientsin (Every day except Sunday) ..	Train	5.00							10.00
Peking and Tientsin .. (Every day)	Train	5.00							5.00
Haikow .. (Every day)	Train	5.00							5.00
Ningpo .. (Every day)	Train	5.00							5.00
Europe via Siberia ..	Via Pukow	8.00		3.90			6.00		5.30
River Ports ..	Poyang & Kiangyue	9.00							9.00
Amoy, and Hongkong ..	Kwangping	9.00	5.00	5.00			5.00		9.00
Tientsin ..	Kwangping	9.00	5.00	5.00			5.00		9.00
Tomorrow									
Japan via Moll ..	Kumano maru	9.00		4.30			4.30	5.00	9.00
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton ..	Shenkeing	9.00							9.00
Japan Ports ..	Kumano maru	9.00							9.00
U.S.A. and Europe ..	Kiangshin	9.00							9.00
Swatow and Hongkong ..	Swatow	9.00							9.00
Europe via Siberia (Post Train) ..	Via Pukow	9.00							9.00
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada ..	Nagasaki	9.00							9.00
U.S.A. and Europe ..	Swatow	9.00							9.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton ..	Amoy	9.00							9.00
Hongkong and Canton ..	Hongkong	9.00							9.00
Friday, February 23.									
Hongkong and Canton ..	Cordillere	4.00							3.11
Europe via U.S.A. ..	Cordillere	3.30							3.11
Japan ports ..	Poltava	1.30							1.0
Swatow and Hongkong ..	Swatow	9.00							9.00
Nagasaki and Vladivostok ..	Nagasaki	9.00							9.00
River Ports ..	Suiwo	9.00							9.00
Saturday, February 24.									
Japan via Nagasaki ..	Yamashiro maru	9.00		8.00				11.30	11.00
Europe via Siberia ..	Yamashiro maru	9.00		4.30			4.30	5.00	9.00
Hongkong and Canton ..	Yamashiro maru	9.00							9.00
U.S.A. and Europe ..	Yamashiro maru	9.00							9.00
Hongkong ..	Hongkong	9.00							9.00
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada ..	Nagasaki	9.00							9.00
U.S.A. and Europe ..	Hutchinson	9.00		4.30			4.30	5.00	9.00
Hongkong and Canton ..	Hutchinson	9.00							9.00
Sunday, February 25.									
Hongkong and Canton ..	Tamba maru	9.00						10.00	10.00
Hongkong and Canton ..	Hutchinson	9.00							9.00
Hongkong and Canton ..	Tamba maru	9.00							9.00
Europe via Siberia (Post Train) ..	Via Pukow	9.00		7.00					9.00

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.

A Registered articles 8.30 p.m. on
previous day. Letters and boxes
with declared value 3.30 p.m.
on previous day. Parcels 4 p.m.
and money orders 3 p.m. on
previous day.
C Mail closed 1 to 8.30 p.m. Re-
gistration 8.30 p.m.

British Post office.—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 1.10 and 9 o'clock on the same evening during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 7 a.m.

Japanese Post Office.—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post Office.—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outport Mails

Permanent Notice

Destination. Mails
Shanghai-Nanking Close Daily.
Railway. a.m. p.m.

Shanghai-Hangchow

Train.

Shanghai-Hangchow

Train.

Shanghai-Hangchow

Train.

Shanghai-Hangchow

Train.

Shanghai-Hangchow

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Shanghai-Hangchow

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Shanghai-Hangchow

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Shanghai-Hangchow

Train.

Shanghai-Hangchow

Train.

Kashang, Wangteng,
Shanghai (and Tung-
hsiang), Changan (also
Shihmen and Shihmen-
wan), Linping (and
Tangshing) and Hangchow
(also Huchow) .. 6.30
and 8.00 daily.

Shanghai-Hangchow

Train.

Shanghai-Hangchow

Train.

Shanghai-Hangchow

Train.

Shanghai-Hangchow

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Shanghai-Hangchow

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Shanghai-Hangchow

Train.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office: 21 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Hilo, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, F. M. S., Fochow, Medan, Tavoy, (Lower) Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hongkong, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 15 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 45,000,000
Reserves Frs. 45,000,000

Succursales et Agences:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Pondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankow, Pnom-Penh.

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Siège de la Société Générale de Belgique
Société Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Société Générale de Belgique.

Branches:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Société Générale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Société Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. 11s. 000,000
Silver 12,000,000
£23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., [Chairman]
C. E. Anton Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager: Hongkong-N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bankok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Fochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Hilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund. Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 24,000,000
Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,745,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Hankow, Shanghai, Calcutta, Harbin, Tientsin, Chanchun, Hongkong, Tsingtau, Chendow, Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chetow, Nicolayevsk, Yokohama, Dalny (Dairen o-A).

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZERSKI, J. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital £ 300,000.00

Reserves £ 10,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) £1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both tael and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tael and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tainan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tael at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 20,800,000

London Bankers: Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Antungshun, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liaoyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dalny, Mukden, Sianfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokyo, Honolulu, Oka, Tsingtau, Kobe.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: National City Bank Building, 60 Wall Street, New York.

London Office: 35 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up, U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,931,774.11

U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at: Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, S. Francisco, Canton, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America.—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRASIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in all parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Guilts 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund—Guilts 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches: Banjerassin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong, Balei, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebin-Tinggi, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers: Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital, Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital H. \$1,357,850

Reserve Fund H. \$70,000

Head Office: 6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers: Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd. Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Malaitia), Galle (Kelantan), Hongkong, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

6551

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 1, Kluck Road

Capital (Paid-up). Yen 15,000,000

Reserves Yen 1,470,000

Deposits Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO.

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches: Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Bankers: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

New York Bankers: NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General, Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA, Manager.

Tel. No. 3336 (Sumitomo Bank).

Tel. No. 4663 (Comradote Office).

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Atsuta Maru Feb. 13

Carmarthenshire Jan. 22

Gleniffer Dec. 21

Kamo Maru Dec. 24

Kashima Maru Dec. 31

Kioto Jan. 12

Mishima Maru Jan. 9

Novara** Dec. 24

Somali** Jan. 13

Suwa Maru Jan. 29

Tsuruga Maru Feb. 18

For Marseilles, etc.

Armand Behic Jan. 19

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 1	noon	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
4	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
9	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
11	11.30	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
17	..	Vancouver B.C.	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
21	..	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
31	..	San Francisco	Encador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
Apr 3	6.30	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb 22	10.30	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	11.30	Kobe	Tosa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
24	8.00	Nagasaki	Pollava	Rus.	R. V. F.
25	12.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	12.30	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Penang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	1.30	Kobe	Benten maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	11.00	Kobe and Yokohama	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
29	2.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 1	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
6	..	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
6	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb 23	..	Marseilles etc.	Cordillere	Fr.	Cie M. M.
23	noon	London etc.	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 4	6.0	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	..	London etc.	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb 21	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Pekin	Br.	B. & S.
21	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Nigebao	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
22	11.00	Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Sankiang	Br.	B. & S.
24	3.0	Ningpo	Anping	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
25	1.0	Swatow and Hongkong	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
25	1.0	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Kwanglee	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
25	1.0	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shenking	Br.	B. & S.
25	1.0	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
27	3.00	Hongkong	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	3.00	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
27	3.00	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Mar 1	1.0	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
1	1.0	Swatow & Hongkong	Holchow	Br.	B. & S.
12	..	Manila via Hongkong	Encador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb 21	..	Chinwangtao	Burumbet	Rus.	K. M. A.
21	10.10	Tsingtao and Dainy	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
22	..	D.L. Chinwangtao	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
22	..	Tsingtao direct	Wuhu	Br.	K. M. A.
22	9.00	Dainy	Ishihara maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
23	11.30	Tsingtao and Dainy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
23	3.00	Vladivostok	Pollava	Rus.	R. V. F.
23	3.00	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
23	9.00	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
27	2.30	Dainy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb 21	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Ningshao	Chi.	N. S. Co.
21	M.N.	do	Kiangsu	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
21	M.N.	do	Yenchi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
21	M.N.	do	Kiangsu	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
22	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
22	M.N.	do	Kiangsu	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
22	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
22	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Jap.	N. K. K.
23	M.N.	do	Luenchi	Br.	J. M. & Co.
24	M.N.	do	Nagasaki	Br.	B. & S.
24	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
25	M.N.	do	Kiangsu	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
26	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
26	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
27	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
27	M.N.	do	Tachang	Br.	B. & S.
28	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.M.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Feb 20	Ningpo	Anping	1559	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLW
Feb 20	Tsingtao	Ishihara maru	841	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Feb 23	Japan	Cordillere	6007	Fr.	Cie M. M.	MMB
Feb 20	Hankow	Luenchi	1735	Br.	B. & S.	CNW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Feb 20	Hankow etc.	Kiangsu	2101	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
20	do	Tatoo maru	1756	Jap.	N. K. K.
20	Japan	Hakui maru	1464	Jap.	N. Y. K.
20	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	1063	Br.	B. & S.
20	Foochow	Hean	1830	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
20	Dainy	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.
21	Suminoe	Paoing	1073	Br.	B. & S.
20	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.
20	Manila	Beattie Dollar	2896	Br.	R. Dollar
20	Ningpo via Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
20	Ningpo	City of Cornith	5412	Br.	M. B. K.
20	Ningpo	Anping	1150	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B.N.B.	Jan. 30	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am. cru.	3213	10	314	Fewel
K.N.D.	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am. g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
P.O.S.	Feb. 11	Cruise	Quinos	Am. g-b.	350			Leffin
7.P.	Feb. 11	Cruise	Samar	Am. g-b.	243	6	29	King
8.P.	Feb. 12	Cruise	Villalobos	Am. g-b.				Carrie
ODW.	Dec. 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am. g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being disarmed.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Poyang, Captain Carnaghan will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Klangyu, Capt. C. Taylor will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Talee Maru Captain T. Holyo, will be despatched from the pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, Feb. 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. Luanho, 2,868 tons, Capt. Jackson will leave on Thursday, the 22nd inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. Suwo, 2,671 tons, Capt. Sellar will leave on Friday, the 23rd inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Capt. S. Takano, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, Feb. 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Hsin Pekin, Captain A. Stott R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Sankiang, Captain Benson will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, the 22nd inst., at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwangle, Capt. A. P. Sangster will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Anhui, Capt. Eddy will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, the 25th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for TIENTSIN.—The Kailan Mining Administration Chartered s.s. Burumbet February 21. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. 319.

TIENTSIN direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangle, February 22. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. 319.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Siberia Maru, 18,000 tons, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will be despatched on Thursday the March 1, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company, Agents.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Siberia Maru, 18,000 tons, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will be dispatched on Thursday the 1st March 1917. Passengers and mails will be dispatched on Thursday at all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company, Agents.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the O.S.K. s.s. Keelung Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 9 a.m.

TOMORROW

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For **CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.**—S.S. Luenchi, Nankin, Poyang, Tamsui, Tungting and Wuchang. Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For **HONGKONG and CANTON.**—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sankiang, Shantung and Sunning. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For **TIENTSIN and PEKING** via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung, and Shengking. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For **NINGPO.**—S.S. Hsin Pekin. Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars, regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Freight: Telephone No. 77. Agents, 21-23 French Bund. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers "Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia" 14,000 tons each TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong. To San Francisco

S.S. "Venezuela"	Mar 12	Mar. 4
S.S. "Ecuador"	Mar 12	Mar. 31
S.S. "Colombia"	Apr. 6	Apr. 25

(Subject to change)

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to

B. C. HAILE Special representative. **ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.** Agents.

1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building) Telephone 5056. Shanghai.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents: The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The L.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The L.-C. s.s. Suwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangle left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The L.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangle left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday.

The L.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The L.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

A wireless message passed on from Japan reports that at midnight on Saturday, the 17th inst., the s.s. Empress of Japan, from Vancouver, B.C. was 1,735 miles from Yokohama, which port it is expected she will reach on Friday, Feb. 23. This steamer should arrive at Shanghai on or about Tuesday, the 28th inst.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Yamashiro Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today, about 10 a.m. She will be despatched for Nagasaki on Saturday, February 24.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's s.s. Ecuador sailed from San

Francisco for Hongkong via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Manila on February 12.

Passengers Arrived

Per M.M. s.s. Cordillere from Kobe:—Mrs. F. S. Douglas and inf., Mrs. W. S. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hawe and inf., Mrs. R. J. Cortet and inf., Mr. E. Brenco.

Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. Haeen for Foochow:—Mr. and Mrs. Paul P. Wiant, Miss Mabel Davis, Messrs. Low, A. T. Hunkendorff and H. S. Carey. Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui Maru for Nagasaki:—Mr. T. Kikuchi. For Moji:—Mrs. R. Ishizaki. For Kobe:—Mr. I. Dai and Mr. M. Kasahara. For Yokohama:—Mr. Moran.

Sicawei Weather Report

19.—The anticyclone is forming again on the continent while the depression of the Sea of Japan is now raging over the Sea of Okhotsk and the Kuriles. Colder and finer weather with moderate variables breezes on the continent.

20.—Very fine weather with dry and cold N.W. breezes; barometers still rising.

Tuesday, February 20, 1917.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centig. mm	765.25	764.72
" " inches	30.12	30.11
Variation mm. for 24 h.	-1.07	-1.07
Variation mm. for 12 h.	-1.29	-1.29
Direction	SW	SW
Wind	17	19
Force	17	19
Miles	10.6	3.1
°Cen	6.35	9.54
Temperature	4.37	4.98
Humidity	77	71
Reboosity 5-10	10	10
State of sky	—	—
State of sea	—	—

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days

Shanghai to Montreal 19 days

Shanghai to Chicago 18 days

Shanghai to New York 19 1/2 days

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Tenerife, London.

Tons. Capt. S. Tominaga, Feb. 25
ITO MARU 12,500
Capt. S. Takano, Mar. 4
MIYABAKI MARU 12,500
Capt. N. Teranaka, Mar. 23

CARGO SERVICE TO LONDON

TSURUGA MARU 15,000 Capt. S. Shibata, Feb. 18

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

TAMBA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Akamatsu, Mar. 11, 1917
SHIDZUKA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Soeda, Mar. 2, 1917
KAMAKURO MARU 12,500 Capt. R. Ozaki, Apr. 22, 1917

KOBE TO SEATTLE

INABA MARU 11,000 Capt. K. Higo, Feb. 20, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Sudzuki, Feb. 24
OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, Feb. 27
CHIKUGO MARU 5,500 Capt. Y. Yui, Mar. 3
NIGATA MARU 4,000 Capt. K. Ohomawa, Mar. 3
CHIKUGO MARU 5,400 Capt. Y. Yui, Mar. 6
HAKUAI MARU 5,000 Capt. K. Takano, Mar. 10

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, Feb. 22, 1917
KASUGA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Yagui, Mar. 1, 1917

FOR JAPAN

KITANO MARU 16,000 Capt. F. E. Cope, Feb. 26, 1917
TAMBA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Akamatsu, Mar. 11, 1917

FOR HONGKONG

TAMBA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Akamatsu, Feb. 27, 1917

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Yoshikawa, Feb. 13, 1917
TANGO MARU 14,000 Capt. K. Soeda, Mar. 20, 1917
NIKKO MARU 10,000 Capt. K. Takeda, Apr. 17, 1917

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
TOKUJI IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

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No. 6 Kiangse Road

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.

Septem-er 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Lux	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Mail	Local
101	101	101	0	dep. Peking	101	101	101
102	102	102	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	102	102	102
103	103	103	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	103	103	103
104	104	104	0	arr. Tientsin-East	104	104	104
105	105	105	0	dep. Tientsin-East	105	105	105
106	106	106	0	arr. Mukden	106	106	106
107	107	107	0	dep. Mukden	107	107	107
108	108	108	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	108	108	108
109	109	109	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	109	109	109
110	110	110	0	arr. Tientsin-East	110	110	110
111	111	111	0	dep. Tientsin-East	111	111	111
112	112	112	0	arr. Mukden	112	112	112
113	113	113	0	dep. Mukden	113	113	113
114	114	114	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	114	114	114
115	115	115	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	115	115	115
116	116	116	0	arr. Tientsin-East	116	116	116
117	117	117	0	dep. Tientsin-East	117	117	117
118	118	118	0	arr. Mukden	118	118	118
119	119	119	0	dep. Mukden	119	119	119
120	120	120	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	120	120	120
121	121	121	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	121	121	121
122	122	122	0	arr. Tientsin-East	122	122	122
123	123	123	0	dep. Tientsin-East	123	123	123
124	124	124	0	arr. Mukden	124	124	124
125	125	125	0	dep. Mukden	125	125	125
126	126	126	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	126	126	126
127	127	127	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	127	127	127
128	128	128	0	arr. Tientsin-East	128	128	128
129	129	129	0	dep. Tientsin-East	129	129	129
130	130	130	0	arr. Mukden	130	130	130
131	131	131	0	dep. Mukden	131	131	131
132	132	132	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	132	132	132
133	133	133	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	133	133	133
134	134	134	0	arr. Tientsin-East	134	134	134
135	135	135	0	dep. Tientsin-East	135	135	135
136	136	136	0	arr. Mukden	136	136	136
137	137	137	0	dep. Mukden	137	137	137
138	138	138	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	138	138	138
139	139	139	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	139	139	139
140	140	140	0	arr. Tientsin-East	140	140	140
141	141	141	0	dep. Tientsin-East	141	141	141
142	142	142	0	arr. Mukden	142	142	142
143	143	143	0	dep. Mukden	143	143	143
144	144	144	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	144	144	144
145	145	145	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	145	145	145
146	146	146	0	arr. Tientsin-East	146	146	146
147	147	147	0	dep. Tientsin-East	147	147	147
148	148	148	0	arr. Mukden	148	148	148
149	149	149	0	dep. Mukden	149	149	149
150	150	150	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	150	150	150
151	151	151	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	151	151	151
152	152	152	0	arr. Tientsin-East	152	152	152
153	153	153	0	dep. Tientsin-East	153	153	153
154	154	154	0	arr. Mukden	154	154	154
155	155	155	0	dep. Mukden	155	155	155
156	156	156	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	156	156	156
157	157	157	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	157	157	157
158	158	158	0	arr. Tientsin-East	158	158	158
159	159	159	0	dep. Tientsin-East	159	159	159
160	160	160	0	arr. Mukden	160	160	160
161	161	161	0	dep. Mukden	161	161	161
162	162	162	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	162	162	162
163	163	163	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	163	163	163
164	164	164	0	arr. Tientsin-East	164	164	164
165	165	165	0	dep. Tientsin-East	165	165	165
166	166	166	0	arr. Mukden	166	166	166
167	167	167	0	dep. Mukden	167	167	167
168	168	168	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	168	168	168
169	169	169	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	169	169	169
170	170	170	0	arr. Tientsin-East	170	170	170
171	171	171	0	dep. Tientsin-East	171	171	171
172	172	172	0	arr. Mukden	172	172	172
173	173	173	0	dep. Mukden	173	173	173
174	174	174	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	174	174	174
175	175	175	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	175	175	175
176	176	176	0	arr. Tientsin-East	176	176	176
177	177	177	0	dep. Tientsin-East	177	177	177
178	178	178	0	arr. Mukden	178	178	178
179	179	179	0	dep. Mukden	179	179	179
180	180	180	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	180	180	180
181	181	181	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	181	181	181
182	182	182	0	arr. Tientsin-East	182	182	182
183	183	183	0	dep. Tientsin-East	183	183	183
184	184	184	0	arr. Mukden	184	184	184
185	185	185	0	dep. Mukden	185	185	185
186	186	186	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	186	186	186
187	187	187	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	187	187	187
188	188	188	0	arr. Tientsin-East	188	188	188
189	189	189	0	dep. Tientsin-East	189	189	189
190	190	190	0	arr. Mukden	190	190	190
191	191	191	0	dep. Mukden	191	191	191
192	192	192	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	192	192	192
193	193	193	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	193	193	193
194	194	194	0	arr. Tientsin-East	194	194	194
195	195	195	0	dep. Tientsin-East	195	195	195
196	196	196	0	arr. Mukden	196	196	196
197	197	197	0	dep. Mukden	197	197	197
198	198	198	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	198	198	198
199	199	199	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	199	199	199
200	200	200	0	arr. Tientsin-East	200	200	200

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 - train runs on Thursday only. 230 - train runs on Fridays only.

300 - on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B - train has buffet car with regular meal service

S - train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. S - train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

TOKIO DIPLOMATS WATCH THE ATTITUDE OF CHINA

Conferences Held Almost Daily
Discussing Peking's Possible Entry in War

Tokio, February 15.—With the world's politics in the most complex state since the outbreak of the war and a new phase added in the Far East by China's attitude toward Germany and the probability that she may join the Allies, the ambassadors of the Entente Powers in Tokio are holding almost daily conferences with Viscount Motono, Japan's Foreign Minister. Questions involving the interests of their own countries and issues in which China and the special position of Japan in the Orient play a part form the subject matter of these conferences.

Developments reached their height when China, acting on America's counsel, protested to Germany. Some observers see a certain prospect of China severing diplomatic relations with the Kaiser and joining the ranks of the allied nations. Because of the great effect it would have on the Far Eastern situation, China's moves are being watched with the closest interest both by the Japanese government and the foreign representatives in Tokio.

It is understood in reports that have filtered through official circles that Viscount Motono has long held the view that China, and China alone, should decide the question of an alliance with the Entente. This report is supplemented by the assertion that the Foreign Minister's view received the unanimous approval of the rest of the ministry so that when China came to Japan for advice Mr. Chang, Chinese Minister here, was told at the Foreign Office that China's relations with Germany were to be decided in Peking. In a way the Chinese Government deemed wisest. Inquiries to the Japanese Legation were also made by Chinese in Peking. It has been learned that Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Charge d'Affaires, assured Premier Tuan Chi-jui of Japan's support in the event that China severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

The belief in Tokio, however, is practically general that China's note was in the nature of a formality; that not until Germany has exhausted all her arts of diplomacy will there be a break between the two nations. Persons of this opinion add that China is waiting further developments between the United States and Germany. Should America declare war, it is pointed out that China would feel encouraged to make her attitude toward Berlin more firm.

Despatches from Peking indicate that a closer watch has been kept over German activities in China since the note of protest was sent to Berlin. About five German and three Austrian vessels at Shanghai are being especially guarded.

While many conferences have been held both in Tokio and Peking, there are details of the new situation in the Orient which still demand attention and indications point to a maximum of activity in diplomatic circles for the next few weeks.

RAMSAY MACDONALD FORCIBLY EXPELLED

Soldiers Break Up Peace Meeting at Walthamstow—Free Fights Among Audience

Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, and Mrs. Philip Snowden were the chief speakers recently at a meeting at the Co-operative Hall, Walthamstow, organized by the Union of Democratic Control, which was ultimately broken up and had to be abandoned.

Mr. Valentine McIntee (Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners) was in the chair, and when he rose to speak a man in the middle of the hall got up and, addressing the chair, said: Before opening the proceedings may I be allowed to record a protest to the Co-operative Society against the letting of its public hall to be used for the purpose of a peace crank meeting. There were cries of "Hear, hear," and "Order," but the interrupter proceeded: I say it is a disgrace to Walthamstow. I wish this protest to be recorded. I am a citizen of Walthamstow, and I have two sons fighting for you and Mr. MacDonald.

Amid some uproar a lady shouted: "I have three sons fighting, and I endorse the purpose of the meeting." This remark was greeted with loud cheers and some cries of "Order." The meeting then proceeded, and Mrs. Snowden in her remarks said they did not want a dishonorable peace, but one that had at least an element of permanency. They asked that the nations engaged in the war should cease their vague utterances as to what they wanted and declare in plain and simple language

exactly what our boys were fighting for. (A woman: "We don't want peace until Belgium is evacuated.") Another interrupter alleged that Mrs. Snowden had gone to America to obtain money to start a peace agitation here. "Prove it," replied Mrs. Snowden, "and I will give you £10 if you can." "Not wanted, madam," was the retort.

At this stage a number of soldiers entered the building and from that moment great disorder prevailed. The chairman vainly appealed for "Order." Replying to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, one of the men in khaki shouted, "Let him go and talk that stuff over on the Somme."

The soldiers moved nearer to the platform, and were followed by many of the audience.

The Chairman, Mr. Lloyd George once declared that the British people were sportsmen. (A voice: "So they are.")

A soldier then shouted at the chairman: "There are older men than you in the Army; go and do your duty."

The uproar increased to such an extent that the chairman was unable to proceed. Several of the soldiers made a rush at the platform, and there was considerable confusion, one of the reporters being injured.

The reporters' table was lifted high in the air and thrown aside. The soldiers seized Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and hurried him out of the building, and the chairman was treated in a similar manner.

The soldiers gained possession of the platform, and beating time with their canes sang "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the King."

Mrs. Snowden managed to get away before the uproar reached its worst. There were free fights in all parts of the hall, and some men who were taken for peace cranks were hustled out into the street. Eight or nine soldiers took possession of the place, and addressed the audience.

ARSENAL IS PRESSING WORK ON U.S. RIFLES

Night Shift At Springfield Ordered First Time Since Spanish War

Business and Official Notices

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Six per cent Debentures (1909)

THE Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from 22nd instant to 28th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Spring Meeting, 1917

Applications for Stabling, Saddle and Tiffin Rooms, also licences for Head Mafoos and Riding Boys for the half-year ending 31st August, 1917, must be forwarded to the undersigned before 6 p.m., on Monday, 26th instant.

Forms of application will be found on the notice-board in the Grand Stand.

The Courses will be open for Training on Thursday, 1st March, 1917, and the licences referred to above will be issued at 9 a.m. on the same day.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
12832

CHINESE POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATION

THE Swedish Postal Administration at Stockholm has notified that 5 bags of mails for China, carried by S.S. "Ingeborg," which left Leith on the 9th January, 1917, for Gothenburg, have been sunk.

C. ROUSSE,

Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office.

Shanghai, 19th February, 1917.
12827

Royal Asiatic Society

NORTH CHINA BRANCH

A MEETING of the Society will be held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Thursday, February 22nd, at 5.30 p.m., when a Lantern Lecture will be given by

Mrs. AYSCOUGH,

on

"Shrines of History."

"Peak of the East, T'ai Shan."

The lantern slides are prepared by

Mr. J. C. CARTER

The Meeting is Open to the Public.

ISAAC MASON,

Hon. Secretary.
12829

PITKIN'S BAKING POWDER

PURE AND WHOLESOME

Everybody says:-

"The Best I Ever Used."

75 cents per pound can.

Pitkin's Show Room:-

No. 73 Range Road

Tel. No. 3255

Auctions

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.

will sell within their salesroom

on

Saturday, the 24th of February
at 10 a.m.

FLOUR MILL MACHINERY

comprising conveyor spiral in iron tube and wooden pipe with bearings, shafts, pulleys and angle wheel gears. Also 1 bushing, 18 sacking pipes.

SUNDRY GOODS

of various description will also be sold. On view the day before the sale.

R. W. HEIDORN & Co.,
Auctioneers

Telephone No. 4240,
7-8 French Bund.

BILL SMITH

CRAWFORD'S

"SPECIAL

RESERVE"

IS BEST;

ACCEPT NONE

OTHER.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

NOTICE

Mr. W. H. Tenney is no longer connected with the business of this Co.

Chinese-American Co.

12819

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: SHANGHAI
1 bis, AVENUE EDOUARD VII
(Yangkingpang)

Savings are the Making of all Great Nations
If you will not save yourselves, we will do it for you.

You pay us monthly 12 dollars, and we guarantee you a capital of at least two thousand dollars, after 13 years and 10 months payments.

Our bonds have a surrender and loan value after two years, the same as Life Insurance policies, BUT

We give you a Further Advantage viz., Our Monthly Drawings which give you an opportunity to get every month a return of from \$12 to \$2,000.

AUDIT

A continuous daily audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S.A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

For full particulars, apply to the Head Office.

J. BEUDIN & M. SPEELMAN,

General Manager.

The Best Shooting

near Shanghai is to be obtained at HANGCHOW.

Pay a visit to the

NEW HOTEL; HANGCHOW

館旅新新湖西州杭 (WEST LAKE)

and we will send a man to show you the best shooting grounds. A good bag guaranteed.

Moderate rates

for the week-end or longer periods.

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1096.

SHANGHAI

ZUNG LEE & SONS, W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1891, 100 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

HARDWARE AND METALS

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

READY-MADE OVERCOATS

BUSINESS AND EVENING CLOTHES

Early Spring Styles in Sack Suits

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KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

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Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

When you think of Szechwan Province, Think of WIDLER & COMPANY, Chungking, West China.

The American Co., S.V.C., will give a dance and midnight supper on Washington's Birthday, Thursday, Feb. 22nd, at the Astor House. Tickets may be obtained from G. J. Petrocelli, 6 Kiukiang Road \$7.50 per couple Dancing at 10 o'clock Music by the Carlton Orchestra 12790

The Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.

The annual general meeting of the Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents on Saturday, the 10th March, 1917, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Statement of Accounts and Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd to 10th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

General Agents, Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd. Shanghai, 17th February, 1917. 12806

CHUNG HWA TRANSLATION CO.

Undertakes translations of the following nature:

Letters, Contracts, News, Essays, Novels, Sciences, Advertisements, Regulations, Poems, Official Statements, Arts Descriptions, etc., etc.

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CHUNG HWA TRANSLATION CO.

21 Foochow Road, Shanghai.

Telephone 3125.

The Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, No. 1 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road, on Wednesday, the 21st February, 1917, at 5.30 p.m., when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1916, will be presented to the Shareholders.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 14th February to the 21st February, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. RICHARDS,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 6th February, 1917. 12777

Saint Patrick's Society of Shanghai

THE Annual General Meeting of the Members will be held at the Palace Hotel at 6 p.m. today.

All Irishmen are invited to be present.

J. J. SHERIDAN,

Hon. Secretary.

c/o Caldwell, McGregor & Co.,

4 Foochow Road. 12826

War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya.

(Incorporated in the Federated Malay States)

CAPITAL \$6,000,000

in shares of \$10 each (Straits currency) full paid

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum which together with repayment of capital in full on liquidation is guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States. Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July. Copies of the prospectus and forms of application for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by, any of the following Banks.

The Chartered Bank of I. A. & China,

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

12823

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 12th to the 24th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,

A. STEPHEN,

Manager.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1917. 12439

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word
Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET. One large house at Rue Ferguson, with garden, tennis, garage, electric fittings, gas, telephone and furniture, etc. Please apply to Box No. 120, THE CHINA PRESS. 12815 F 25

TO LET, one large house at 162-a Bubbling Well Road, tennis lawn, stable, electrical fittings, gas. Also furniture and piano. Inspection can only be made between 12 and 2 p.m. 12801 F 21

TO LET, No. 71 Broadway, four-roomed house. Apply to No. 10 Yangtzepoo Road. 12788 F 23

MISCELLANEOUS

JUST RETURNED: Zelldo, reliable clairvoyant. Private house calls. Parties and receptions. Room 15, Savoy Hotel. Hours 9.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Phone 2510. 12791 F 23

NOTICE: Zelldo, expert man-milliner and dressmaker, will do remodelling of furs, ladies' hats and gowns. Use your old materials and make like new. Very latest styles. Prices reasonable, work guaranteed. Room 15, Savoy Hotel, phone 2510. 12791 F 23

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Japanese amah, to look after two children. Must be well experienced and trustful. Salary according to capacity. Apply to 47 Rue Massenet. 12817 F 21

CHINESE COOK wanted. Reply to Box 123, THE CHINA PRESS. 12920 F 22

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE lessons in English by certificated professional English lady teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 53, THE CHINA PRESS. 12677 F 22

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Med-ching Hardware and Metal Merchants Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

We have also Black Dye in stock, Trade Mark Zang Kun (象神牌) at moderate prices.

For further information, please apply to:-

66-68 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

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APARTMENTS

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14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table. Tel. 3482 3408

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No. 8, a large room, 2 small rooms and bathroom. Suitable for a small family with board. Vacant 1st March. 12825 F 22

TO LET, nicely furnished balcony room, with bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or bachelors, in private boarding house. Terms moderate. 124 Quinsan Gardens. 12825 F 22

TO LET: 2 nice rooms and kitchen, on ground floor, in quiet family, Hongkew district, rent \$35, including lights, taxes. Neutral preferred. Apply to Box 128, THE CHINA PRESS. 12823 F 22

TO LET, in a highly modern Realty house in French Town, a well-furnished bed-sitting room, suitable for a married couple or two bachelors, south exposure, with tiled bathroom, by a German couple. Apply to Box 119, THE CHINA PRESS. 12814 F 25

TO LET, superior board and accommodation for married couple or bachelor friends, near Country Club. Tennis and stabling. Telephone. Moderate. Apply to Box 118, THE CHINA PRESS. 12808 F 21

TO LET, two very large rooms, bathroom and verandah attached. With or without board. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road. 12822 M 7

APARTMENTS WANTED

BACHELOR desires a furnished room or suite. Please apply to Box 122, THE CHINA PRESS. 12818 F 22

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane. 12758 F 21

MATRIMONY

A YOUNG Chinese gentleman, having a good knowledge of business and technical science, and being active in business, wishes to communicate with a young Chinese lady of high school education, with a view to matrimony. Copy of portrait is requested. This and all correspondence strictly confidential. Address Box 96, THE CHINA PRESS. 12758 F 21

Exchange and Mart

WANTED. To buy black fur coat. Address to Box 129, THE CHINA PRESS. 12830 F 23

WELL-FURNISHED boarding house for sale. Ten rooms. Close to town. Price moderate. For particulars, apply to Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS. 12613

FOR SALE, a number of riding ponies for ladies. Also one carriage pony. Please apply to Box 110, THE CHINA PRESS. 12789 F 21

WANTED TO BUY, one American wardrobe steamer-trunk. Send offers to Box 89, THE CHINA PRESS. 12744 F 21

FOR SALE, Motor Cars: Cadillac 5 passenger, newly overhauled and painted, electric gear shift and accessories, and in first class condition. Tls. 2,250; also Studebaker 4 cylinder roadster in excellent condition. Tls. 1,400. Apply to Box 93, THE CHINA PRESS. 12755 F 23

FOR SALE, Second-hand, pneumatic-tyred ricksha, with hood, etc. Needs overhaul. Cheap. Apply to Box 113, THE CHINA PRESS. F 18 T.F.

FOR SALE, Motor Cars: Cadillac 5 passenger, newly overhauled and painted, electric gear shift and accessories, and in first class condition. Tls. 2,250; also Studebaker 4 cylinder roadster in excellent condition. Tls. 1,400. Apply to Box 93, THE CHINA PRESS. 12755 F 23

FOR SALE, Motor Cars: Cadillac 5 passenger, newly overh